BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,462 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	C. N. Motor	25th Aug.
M.	SUTLEJ	3736	500	F. Harris	1st Sept.
L.	PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	8th "
M.	CATHAY	3963	500	J. P. Hassale	15th "
					Friday.
L.	PERTH	3000	600	A. Symons	25th Sept.
M.	PERSIA	3736	500	W. J. Webber	2nd Oct.
L.	VALETTA	4485	1000	J. Ormsby	9th "
M.	THAMES	4101	80	W. A. Seaton	16th "
L.	ARMANIA	4158	800	C. G. Perrins	23rd "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Alexandra, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885. about
ROHILLA	3000	700	W. Barratt	4th Sept.
HYDASPES	2284	500	G. Scrivener	18th "
ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	2nd Oct.
RAVENNA	3372	700	E. Stewart	16th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 20, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Passage to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.
Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.
Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 360, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons. H.P.	
CHINA	5,000 850	1st Sept. 1885.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000 850	1st Oct. "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Bazoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd Aug., 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIÂ* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons. H. P.	To sail 1885 about
ELEKTRA	G. Mahorich	4,100 600	2nd Sept.
MEDUSA	L. Deperis	3,500 550	2nd Oct.
ORION	S. Morea	3,500 550	2nd Nov.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,000 550	2nd Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 920	Rs. 490

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1885.
ORION	S. Morea	3,500 550	29th August

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Bazoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, August 12, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs.	About 1885.
CAMERON	2,450	J. R. Kewley.	30th Aug.
BUCHANAN	2,950	E. N. Cobbeth	9th Sept.
GRAHAM	2,800	C. Alexanderson	19th "
MACLEAN	2,350	J. Schofield	29th "
OGILVIE	2,450	G. Nelson	8th Oct.
MURRAY	2,100	E. Worfolk	20th "
FORBES	2,450	J. A. Guard	30th "

These steamers do not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th August, 1885.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at the office and at the book-sellers.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 28th August, 1885, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on Monday, 31st August, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail,) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th August, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th August, 1885. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ITALIAN VERMOUTH

Premiata Fabrica di Novello e Fontani, Balzaneto

Rs. 17 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH.

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per doz. Rs. 24 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

VETERINARY, INFIRMARY AND SHOEING

ESTABLISHMENT.

Opposite Messrs. Jaffer Sulliman and Co., Breach Candy Road No. 364, Girgaum.

THE Undersigned, who has had considerable practice in the Veterinary profession in Madras and Bombay, has at the desire of a number of his constituents, opened an establishment at the above address where

VETERINARY BUSINESS

of all sorts will be carefully, and scientifically conducted.

SICK AND LAME HORSES.

and other animals will receive skilful treatment.
HORSES examined as to their soundness.
HORSES bought and sold on Commission.
HORSES standing at livery on Commission sale.
HORSES broken to saddle and harness.

The SHOEING forge is under the personal supervision of a competent Farrier.

All class of shoeing carefully done. Charges strictly moderate.

J. F. LALLEE,
Veterinary Surgeon.

FACTS

FOR THE INFORMATION OF PURCHASERS OF PIANOS,

AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY, CONCERNING

J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS,

Whose Trade-mark is

"SCHIEDMAYER,"

"PIANOFORTE FABRIK, STUTTGART."

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

FACT NO. I.—J. and P. SCHIEDMAYER'S FACTORY is nearly, if not quite, twice as large as that of any other firm bearing the name of Schiedmayer.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., agents, Bombay.

FACT No. 2.—The output of instruments manufactured by J. & P. Schiedmayer, "Schiedmayer Pianoforte Fabrik, Stuttgart," is very much greater than that of any other firm bearing the name of Schiedmayer.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., agents, Bombay.

FACT NO. 3.—In the year 1867, J. & P. Schiedmayer were the first to make Iron-Framed Pianos on the "Steinway System," a modification of which has been adopted by other makers, and from that time, ten instruments of their manufacture were sold to one instrument made by any other firm bearing the name of "Schiedmayer."—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., agents, Bombay.

FACT NO. 4—That J. and P. Schiedmayer "Schiedmayer Pianoforte Fabrik," Stuttgart, was the only firm under the name of Schiedmayer whose Sympathetic Square Pianos obtained a Gold Medal, the highest award for their class, at the Calcutta Exhibition.

FACT NO. 5—That J. and P. Schiedmayer "Schiedmayer's Pianoforte Fabrik, Stuttgart," make the best and most durable Piano for India, otherwise they would not have been awarded a Gold, and two Silver Medals, at the Calcutta Exhibition.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld., Bombay, Sole Agents for India.

FACT NO 6.—That the Sympathetic Square Piano made by Schiedmayer Stuttgart and which are only obtainable from Soundy & Co., Ld., at Bombay, are undeniably the handsomest Square Piano made.

FACT NO 7.—That SOUNDY & Co's Schiedmayer Pianos are the only ones imported that combine all the improvements and good qualities of a Steinway Piano which costs double the price.—SOUNDY & Co. Ld., Sole Agents for India.

FACT NO. 8.—That SOUNDY and Co., Ld., invite comparison of their Schiedmayer Pianofortes with any of the same class by other makers.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY., Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
FOR THE SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK,
Late J. and P. Schiedmayer Stuttgart.
Illustrated price-list on application.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna,
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

THESE Wines are generally admitted to be the most delicate and fragrant as well as the most wholesome produced in the world. Our cheaper qualities have a good bouquet, and exercise a most stimulating effect on the appetite: the higher qualities have an aromatic flavour and a velvety softness to the palate, containing but a comparatively small percentage of Alcohol. They are specially adapted for use in India.

		STILL WINES.	PER DOZ. Bottles. Rs. a.	HALF Bottles Rs. a.	CASH
LAUBENHEIM	...	A light dinner wine, sound and adapted for general use.	17 0	9	8
GEISENHEIM.	...	Good flavour and body, can be well recommended	... 20 0	11	0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	...	Of great fragrance, pure and natural	... 25 0		
HOCKHEIM	...	A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate, and fine.	... 24 0	13	0
NIERSTEIN	...	Very soft and good bouquet	... 27 0	14	8
LIEBFRAUMILCH	...	A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.	33 0	17	8
JOHANNISBERG	...	The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste	... 42 0	23	0
		SPARKLING WINES.			
SUPERIOR HOCK	...	Delicate flavour and bouquet.	35 0	19	0
FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN	...	The very finest wine of its kind	... 42 0	23	0
FINE MOSELLE	...	Fine, full flavour	... 30 0	16	8
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	...	Very fragrant	... 34 0	19	0
FINEST NONPAREIL	...	Very rich, delicious bouquet	... 41 0	22	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

CASH. Per case. 1 doz. qts.	2 doz. pts.		CREDIT. Per case. 1 doz. qts.	2 doz. pts.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	BORDEAUX.—RED.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
34 8	36 4	Château Lafite { After Dinner }	... 36 0	38 0
34 8	36 4	Château Mouton { After Dinner }	... 36 0	38 0
28 12	30 12	Château Rauzan { After Dinner }	... 30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	Château Palmer { After Dinner }	... 27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	Château Larose { After Dinner }	... 24 0	26 0
21 4	23 4	St. Julien { After Dinner }	... 22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac { After Dinner }	18 0	20 0
16 0	18 0	St. Estephe, a favourite { Breakfast Wines. }	... 16 8	18 8
14 0	16 0	Medoc Bordeaux bottled { Breakfast Wines. }	... 14 8	16 8
10 0	12 0	Medoc, Bombay bottled { Breakfast Wines. }	... 10 8	12 8
		BORDEAUX.—WHITE.		
25 0	27 0	Haut Sauterne, delicate flavour	... 26 0	28 0
19 0	21 0	Barsac, very choice	... 20 0	22 0
15 8	17 8	Graves, delicious breakfast Wine	... 16 0	18 0
		BURGUNDY.—RED.		
33 0	35 0	Chambertin, the élite of Burgundies	... 34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits, from the celebrated Cote	... 28 0	30 0
26 12	28 12	Corton, high class wine	... 28 0	30 0
22 8	24 8	Volnay, strongly recommended	... 23 8	25 8
19 4	21 4	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	... 20 0	22 0
19 4	21 4	Macon, a genuine Beaujolais	... 20 0	22 0
		BURGUNDY.—WHITE.		
26 12	28 12	Chablis La Moutonne, superior	... 28 0	30 0
18 0	20 0	Chablis, light, pleasant wine	... 19 0	21 0
		CHAMPAGNE.		
56 0	59 0	Wachter and Co.'s "Royal Charter"	... 59 0	62 0
55 0	...	Moet and Chandon's Extra Superior	... 58 0	...
49 8	...	Moet and Chandon's White Dry Sillery	... 52 0	...
50 0	...	Cutler Palmer's "Excelsior" '80 Vintage	... 52 0	...
...	33 0	Finest Dry Sparkling, per hamper of 24 half-pints	...	34 8
54 0	...	Perinet and Fils "Cuvée-Reservee"	... 56 0	...
60 0	...	Perrier and Jouet, cuvée reservee (Finest Extra, Extra Dry)	... 62 0	...
56 0	59 0	Heidsieck's dry Monopole	... 58 0	61 0
32 12	35 12	Carte Blanche (Sibadey's), dry	... 34 0	37 0
25 8	28 8	Saumur, Finest Sparkling	... 26 8	29 8
		PORT.		
37 4	...	Old Crusted (many years in bottle)	... 39 0	...
26 4	28 4	Invalid's ... ... gold capsule	... 27 8	29 8
26 4	...	Invalid's Rich ... ... gold ,, ...	... 27 8	...
23 0	25 0	Dessert Wine ... ... black ,, ...	... 24 0	26 0
19 4	21 4	A good full Wine ... ... red ,, ...	... 20 0	22 0
15 4	16 4	Spanish Port ... ... green ,, ...	16 0	18 0
23 0	...	Sacramental Wine, St. Martin's Malaga	... 24 0	...
32 8	34 8	Do. Tinta Francisca	... 34 0	36 0

TRADERS AND MESS ALLOWANCES FROM ABOVE PRICES ON APPLICATION.

PIANOFORTES

AS UNDER, FOR SALE OR HIRE, OR ON THE EASY PURCHASE-SYSTEM.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany. Rs. 850.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Blackwood. Rs. 900.

THE SYMPATHETIC CONCERT GRAND PIANOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany. Rs. 1,750.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Solid American Walnut. Rs. 650.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S OVERSTRUNG SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
American Walnut or Rosewood. Rs. 750.

R. LIPP & SONS' SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
In Solid American Walnut or Rosewood. Rs. 650 and Rs. 750.

THE SYMPATHETIC COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Black and Gold, Rs. 650.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Rs. 500 and 650.

THE BIJOU, OR STUDENT'S COTTAGE PIANO,
Blackwood or Mahogany—Compass 5 octaves—Rs. 300.

N.B.—All the above have Iron Frames, and are warranted to stand the Indian climate.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE AND CO.,
21, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gandy and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to use the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ONLY "CAMPAIGN" WATCH OF THE DAY.
Rs. 35.

THE CASE is strongly made in best German Silver, so finished that it could hardly be distinguished from Real Silver, and retains its original Brightness for a considerable time. It is Moisture dust and Waterproof.

OUR "CAMPAIGN" WATCH. AS A TIME KEEPER it is equal to the best watch produced.—Read what the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Tavoy, B. B. says.—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Crystal faced keyless lever watch you sent me, and to inform you that it is a very strong and a neat one, and in my opinion far superior to those sold for double the money by other firms in India, as it will stand a great deal of rough usage. The other day I compared it with one of Mr. Jos. Somers Chronometer Watch, and found it neither loss nor gain a single minute after a week's trial. I would therefore be glad to recommend it in every way. It is a faithful time-keeper at so reasonable a price.—Tavoy, 29th May, 1885.

GUARANTEE 2 YEARS. OUR "CAMPAIGN" WATCH.—For Use.—It is suitable for everyday, Shikar, Gymkhana, Campaign, and the Roughest use. The motion of the body does not effect the movement of the watch in the least.

OUR "CAMPAIGN WATCH."—IMITATIONS.—Various watches are now offered to the public under this name. We guarantee none Genuine unless bearing our name on innerplate.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COME AND SEE

FEW full size (8½" by 6½") Photographic VIEWS OF BOMBAY, just taken specially for SHROFF BROTHERS.

Finest article for EUROPEANS in Bombay to send as PRESENTS Home—

MOUNTED, annas 8 per copy.

UNMOUNTED, annas 6 per copy.

The great demand shown by the general Public in Bombay of getting up only BOMBAY VIEWS (when we offered our Album of Indian Views for sale) has prompted us to this enterprise.

SHROFF BROTHERS,
No. 52, ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR

Have always on hand a good assortment of

"TOILET REQUISITES,"

comprising:

SOAPS,	PERFUMES,	POMADES,
TOOTH POWDERS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,	RAZORS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,	STROPS,	CLOTHES BRUSHES

And other articles too numerous to detail.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

"THE QUEEN'S PRIZE."

Having fired his last round Sergeant Bulmer, the winner of the "Queen's Prize," immediately drank off a gill of

WHISKY.
It is believed our
FERRINTOSH
is the purest, nicest, and cheapest
WHISKY
Imported into India, and is conducive to, rather than detractive of,
A CLEAR EYE AND STEADY NERVE.

Therefore it is the best spirituous liquor that any one requiring a gentle stimulant now and then can possibly partake of and is drunk by many "Crack Shots;"—we unhesitatingly recommend our "Ferrintosh" to all.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FORT, BOMBAY.

I HAVE been much pleased with the arrangements of the Great Western Hotel. A fairly good Hotel is badly wanted at Bombay; and I hope that the Great Western Hotel will be a success.
P. T. HERVON.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawley-Boevey have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for about 10 days, and are very pleased with the accommodation provided. It is by far the best Hotel at which they have yet stayed in Bombay.
A. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, C. S.

I found everything very comfortable at this Hotel. Food, attendance, and management first-rate; charges moderate. I would strongly recommend it to visitors to Bombay. It is far better in every way than Hotels I have been to here of longer standing.
H. P. MULOCK, C. S.

I have stayed here for the last eight days, and have found everything very comfortable and satisfactory.
J. F. FLEET, C. S.

Mrs. C. E. Smith stayed at the Great Western Hotel from the 13th to the 16th of February with me, and we found the attendance, table supplies, comfort and cleanliness of the establishment excellent. We were also much pleased with the civility and attention shown by every one connected with the Hotel.
CHARLES E. SMITH, M. D.

I have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for six days, and have found it by far the most comfortable Hotel I have ever stayed in at Bombay. The rooms are very clean, and a very good Table is kept up. I have much pleasure in giving this testimony in favour of an Establishment which I consider well deserving of support.
R. H. QUILL, M. D., Surgeon, A. M D.

The most comfortable, finest and cleanest Hotel I have stayed in at Bombay, and I have tried most.
A. C. TUTE., B. C. S.

The best and most comfortable Hotel I have been at in Bombay and recommend it strongly to every one.
J. LEGGE TT. Lieut-Colonel, Madra Staff Corps.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Dress Cloaks.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Millinery, Lace, Gloves.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Ball Dresses, Tea Gowns.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Trousseaux, Layettes.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Children's Dresses, Underlinen.

NOVELTIES IN EACH ITEM ABOVE JUST TO HAND.

BOMBAY POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

DUNNETT & CO.,
CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS.

WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Heavy) Rs. 22-8 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Medium) Rs. 20 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Light) Rs. 18 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF COMPOSITION for the above

Regulation Boots of every description made to order.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Lace and Buttoned Boots and Shoes for walking, etc. Patent-Leather Dress-Boots, Pumps, Lawn-Tennis Shoes, etc., etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE
PARSEE VICTORIA THEATRICAL CO.
will perform
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, THE 25TH AUGUST,
MDLLE. ADELA FRANZINI,
THE CHAMPION LADY BICYCLIST OF THE WORLD,
IN HER MARVELLOUS PERFORMANCES,
FOLLOWED BY THE URDU OPERA, ENTITLED
KHWABE MOHABAT.
The whole to be concluded with an amusing farce.

Tickets to be had and seats secured at the Theatre from 10 a.m. to 5 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH AUGUST,
BENEFIT OF
MDLLE. FRANZINI,
CHAMPION LADY BICYCLIST OF THE WORLD,
on which occasion a GIGANTIC COMBINATION of EUROPEAN and PARSEE TALENT have volunteered, and a carefully selected programme will be presented.
GYMNASTS, ACROBATS, CONTORTIONISTS,
BICYCLE RIDERS, COMIQUES,
SONG & DANCE ARTISTS, &c.,
AND PARSEE VICTORIA THEATRICAL CO.
PARTICULARS IN TO-MORROW'S ISSUE.

TICKETS.—Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

CHUBB'S

PATENT WRITING-BOXES COMPLETE.
Sizes, 15" and 17."
Price, Rs. 45 and 48-12 each.

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Manmar Manufacturing Co., Ld., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Don Tod, 3rd Row, Khoja Moholla, on SATURDAY, the 29th August, 1885, at 11 a.m. to transact the following business:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1885.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th August to 5th September, 1885.
By order of the Directors,
MOOLJEE JEWRAJ & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th August, 1885.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the provisions of Chapter V. Act VII of 1880 Notice is hereby given that Wreck has been salved as under, viz:—

DESCRIPTION.	Number or quantity.	When found.	Where found.
		1885	
Grapnel and 20 fathoms coir rope	1	March 19	In the harbour.
Floating Stage	1	,, 31	,,
Teakwood Easy Chair	1	April 11	,,
Teakwood Plank and Log	2	,, 27	,,
Mast of a Buela & 5 Planks.	6	May 28	,,
Toney No. 918 and Spar	2	June 15	,,
Log of Teak	1	July 1	Mahim.
Mast of a Native Vessel	1	,, 2	In the harbour.
Teak Logs, Mast and Spar.	4	,, 28	Worlee.
Toney No. 2112 and Woogam			
Water Tank	2	August 1	Dharavi.
Pieces of Wood	4	,, 4	In the harbour

and that if the same be not claimed and the sums due thereon be not paid within six months of this date the same will be sold by Public Auction in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.
HENRY MORLAND, Captain I.M.,
Port Officer and Receiver of Wreck for the Port and Island of Bombay.
Port Office, August 22, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHAH MAGAN GOCUL and VAKATCHAND TULOKCHUND have contracted to PURCHASE from MR. FRAMJEE EDULJEE the following property. All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, dwelling-house or bungalow and the stable, cookroom, and outhouses standing thereon, situate and being at Chinchpoogly on the Parel-road, without the Fort of Bombay and formerly known by the name of "Moor Cottage," together with a vacant piece of land adjoining thereto, which said two pieces of land contain in the whole 3,300 superficial square yards or thereabouts and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Munchorjee Narronjee, on or towards the north by the property formerly belonging to Mr. Walker, but now to a Khoja, on or towards the south by the property of Munchorjee Framjee, and on or towards the west by a public road, called Parel-road, and which said property is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 763 and new No. 12747 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 7639 and which said premises are now in the use and occupation of the said Framjee Edulijee.
Any person having any interest or claim in, to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, gift, inheritance, or otherwise, should give notice of such claim within 14 days from the date hereof at the office of the undersigned No. 31 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay; otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim.—Dated this 21st day of August 1885.
LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, & NICHOLSON,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood it is invaluable.
Price per bottle, Re. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA

has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.
It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.

This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
Per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

HAVANNA-SHAPED TRICHINOPOLY,

Fine flavour and superior finish.
Price Rs. 2 per box of 100.

DAWSON'S MUSTER.

Medium length Cheroot-shaped, with straw.
Price Re. 1-12 per box of 100.

NOBLE'S MUSTER.

A small Cheroot without straw,
of mild but fine flavoured Tobacco.
Price Re. 1-12 per box of 100.

CLUB MUSTER.

Cheroot or Havanna-shaped,
a regular Leisure hour.
Price Rs. 3 per box of 100.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

COOPER, MADON & CO'S SPECIAL REMEDIES.

MAGIC CURE FOR ASTHMA

IS the most certain and speedy remedy for Asthma in full forms, gives immediate relief without fail if used as directed. It has been tried by many with benefit. Per bot., Re 1 and 1-12.

GOUT SPECIFIC—Is confidently recommended as a remedy with the best results for the cure of GOUT, RHEUMATIC & INFLAMMATORY PAINS, &c. Relieves the PAIN almost immediately and reduces the SWELLING as if by MAGIC. Per bot., Re. 1-8.

HEALTH CORDIAL.—A Preparation used for years with marked success in diseases for which it is intended. It marvellously restores DECLINING HEALTH & lost NERVE & BRAIN POWER. A specific cure for DYSPEPSIA, MENTAL & PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, nervous and sexual DEBILITY, diminish VITALITY, URINARY DIFFICULTIES, and ENEMIC CONDITIONS generally. Excellent results attended the employment of this CORDIAL in treatment of CONVALESCENCE from fever and other debilitating diseases. Per bot. Re. 1-4 and 2-4.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.—An efficient Preparation now largely prescribed as a BLOOD-PURIFIER. Sufferers from Rheumatism, skin and other Diseases arising from weak and impoverished Blood will find an unfailing remedy in this compound. Per bot, Re. 2-4 and 3-12.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, on account of the COCOANUT HOLIDAY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4

WESTON'S WIZARD OIL,

A MEDICINE USED FOR ALL NERVOUS DISEASES AND INFLAMMATORY ACHES AND PAINS.

IT cures Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Asiatic Cholera, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Kidney Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Diarrhœa, Inflamed or Sore and Caked Breast, Freckles, Sunburns, Bites and Stings of Mosquitoes, Spiders, Insects, Sandy and Fly Blight, Sore or Inflamed Eyes, Lumbago, Lame Back, Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Piles, Spinal Affections, Chilblains, Earache, Spasms, Contracted Cords and Muscles, &c.
Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRAEFENBERG'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

Graefenberg Vegetable Pills—
The mildest and best Pill in the world .....As. 8 per box.
Graefenberg Marshall's Uterine Catholicon—
An infallible remedy for all Female Complaints .....Rs. 3-4 per bottle.
Graefenberg Health Bitters—
The most pleasant and delightful tonic ever prepared.....As. 10 per package.
Graefenberg Eye Lotion—
Acts like a charm for all Diseases of the Eye.....As. 10 per bottle.
Graefenberg Dysentery Syrup—
A certain remedy for all Diseases of the Bowels.....Re. 1-2 per bottle.
Graefenberg Children's Panacea—
For Diseases incident to childhood.....Re. 1-2 per bottle.
Graefenberg Green Mountain Ointment—
Excels all other Salves in its curative power .....As. 10 per box.
Graefenberg Sarsaparilla—
A pure extract; the best in use .....Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
Graefenberg Pile Remedy—
Never fails to completely cure the worst forms of Piles and Fistula.....Rs. 2-6 per bottle.
Graefenberg Consumptive's Balm—
Affords great relief in all Pulmonary Complaints.....Rs. 3-4 per bottle.
Graefenberg Manual of Health—
A Complete Family Medical Book .....As. 10

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUNKER'S GOLDEN HAIR WASH.

THIS preparation, after a few applications, imparts that beautiful sunny hue or golden colour so universally sought after and admired. It may be used with impunity, as the ingredients which enter into its composition are quite harmless.
Per bottle Rs. 2-8.
OBTAINABLE ONLY OF
PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Limited,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1885.

PRICE—Rs. 5 CASH.
BY POST Rs. 5-4

Copies may be had at the
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
BOMBAY.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 31st August next, by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Aden, up to 11 a.m. and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a.m. (local time) for contract as specified for 1886-87, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.
Coal, Under Schedule No. 3.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.
No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.
No earnest money in cash will be received.
Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.
In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.
A. PHELPS, Colonel,
Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 14th July, 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in September next by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Aden up to 11 a. m., (local time) of each of the dates fixed against each for contracts as specified for the Calendar year, 1886, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Tin Brass and Iron ware.....	Under Schedule No. 11	Tenders to be received on 2nd Sept., 1885.	
Cattle Equipments	Do.	No. 12	do. do.
Stationery and Bookbinding ..	Do.	No. 13	do. do.
Chickens and Eggs	Do.	No. 14	do. 8th Sept. '85
Ice	Do.	No. 15	do. do.
Fish salted.....	Do.	No. 16	do. do.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.
No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.
No earnest money in cash will be received.
Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.
In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.
E. ORTHEHAN, Colonel,
for Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 28th July, 1885.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SINGER'S WORLD-RENOWNED SEWING-MACHINES are made from best materials and accurately fitted. All orders executed with promptitude and machines sent by V. P. P. Price-lists and trade terms on application. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

FLOUR MILLS and GRAM CRUSHERS for hand-power, of various sizes and capacity, simple, strong and durable. H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

EFFERVESCENT SALINE for BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, FEVERISHNESS, &c. Large and small bottles.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street, Bombay, and Poona, East-street.

WANTED two young LADIES (European) a SALESWOMAN. Apply with testimonials to P. D. SHROFF, Sole Proprietor, SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE RIDGE, large UPPER-STORIED HOUSE TO LET, fully furnished, for two months from first week in October, "B. C. O.," this paper.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITYN, not worth losing, Bagatelle Tables, very few remaining, at exceptionally low prices.—At STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

TO-DAY'S ICES, Pistachio and Raspberry Cream, Pine apple Water Ice. Wine and Spirit wholesale and retail. Pastry every day fresh.—MORENAS & Co., General Merchants.

PONY CART WANTED, new or second-hand, suitable for Pony, 13-2. E. R. CALTHROP, Land's End-road, Malabar Hill.

NOVELTIES in PERFUMERY and Toilette Requisites, procurable in Bombay at the Royal Saloon, Meadow-street, FRANCIA and FUCILE, Hair-Dressers and Wig-Makers.

IMPROVED ELECTRO-MAGNETIC HAIR-BRUSH, relieves nervous rheumatic and neuralgic affections of the head (and prevents the hair turning grey. Price Rs. 4½ each. COLLETT and Co., Limited, 40, Meadow-street Fort.

ENGAGEMENT WANTED, by a young merchant, aged 33, with a sincere knowledge of English, German, and French; he is a good Book-keeper and Correspondent and Cashier. Fine references are given. Address "B." care of this office.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by an Engineer who has had many years' experience of Ginning and Cotton Presses of all kinds. Apply "M." office of this paper.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Cheap and Comfortable Accommodation for the MONSOON.

PILSENER and GERMAN PALE ALE. Rs. 5 per doz. bots; Rs. 3-8, half bottles.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

DRESSES, DRESSES, neat and fashionably made. General satisfaction expressed by Patrons. —Mrs. COULSON, Boree-bunder.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PATE DE FOIS GRAS, Russian Caviare Mustard, Salt, Vinegar, Pickles, Condensed Milk, Candied Peel, &c.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo-street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION, Gold, Silver and Metal Watches, and Clocks of various descriptions, KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE in first-rate condition. Birkett's selection, as originally supplied to the Bombay Clubs.—Importers, PHIPSON AND CO.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ARBUTHNOT MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

FERNANDES and Co.'s SUPARI TOOTH-PASTE cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

JUST UNPACKED and FOR SALE, CHEAP, CHEAP —Bismark Summer Merino Shirts, Superior Dressed Brown Balbriggan Shirts.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

FOR ALE, a nearly new Victoria, Owner parting with it in consequence of his having purchased another trap. For information as to price, &c., apply to "H.," care of this paper.

RUSSIAN KEROSINE OIL, very superior, no smell, about 160 degrees fire-test equal to 85° flash test, at Rs. 4-8 as. per case of 65lb. nett. Apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Sole Importers.

FOR SALE OR HIRE.—Pumps of all descriptions for steam or hand power. Lorries and Crab Winches for weights up to 20 tons.—Machine Exchange Company, 27, Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

COME ONE! COME ALL! Just received, fashionable new Tweed Sac-coat and Trowsers, from Rs. 11-8 to 21. Tailoring Department superintended by a 1st-class European Cutter.—Y. A. LACKA & Co.

GENT'S PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for the EVENING WEAR, by the best London maker, Rs. 13-8. Also Patent Oxford Shoes Rs. 11. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re.1-8; postage, anna 1.

WANTED for a Bombay Infantry Regiment, quartered in a healthy station, a good EUROPEAN BANDMASTER, one trained at Kneller Hall preferred. Apply stating terms and enclosing copies of testimonials to Messrs. PURVIS & Co., Agents, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

WEDDING FAVOURS.—WEDDING CAKE BOXES for sending out Bride Cake in three sizes.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo-street.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.
ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights 3,000 Candles, each .. 1,200
Do. 10 do. 500 do. .. 1,200
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.
F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES-STREET, FORT.
ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.
New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK.
Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.
Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 21' by 5'-6" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.
One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.
The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.
One Beam Engine by StrWm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.
One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4'.
Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.
SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REEVE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

NOTICES

"I HEREBY REVOKE all the wills I have made previous to THIS DAY, 11th August, 1885."
ARDESHER MEHRBAN ERANEE.
22, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay, 11th August, 1885.

BYCULLA CLUB, BOMBAY.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 29th August, 1885, at 6 o'clock p.m.
W. MERRIMAN, Lt-Col.,
Bombay, 27th July, 1885. Honorary Secretary.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, on account of the COCOANUT HOLIDAY.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 17th August, 1885.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 7-8 per share on shares of Rs. 150 paid up and Rs. 10 per share on fully paid up shares of Rs. 200 equal to 10 per cent. per annum, will be paid on and after the 27th inst. to those shareholders whose names stand on the register this day, at the registered office of the Company, No. 26, Apollo-street, Fort.
By order of the Directors,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 20th August, 1885.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from this day to the 27th instant inclusive.

CRYSTALLIZED DRY GINGER.
In Tablets, Per Pound Re. 1-8.
BOLTON AND COMPANY.

CEPES A. L. HULE.
In Tins, annas 12 and Re. 1-8 each.
BOLTON AND COMPANY.

PAYSANDU OX TONGUES.
In 2 lb. Tins, Re. 1-12 each.
BOLTON AND COMPANY.

SUMMERS
OAT-CAKES.
In 3 lb. Tins, Re. 1-12 each.
BOLTON AND COMPANY.

WALKER'S
SCOTCH FARLS.
In 1 lb. Tins, annas 8 each.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE-ROAD.

HUDJUFF WORKS, ADEN.

STEAMERS REPAIRS promptly executed under the superintendence of skilled European Engineers.
A Stock of Engineers' necessaries kept on hand.
Apply to
LUKE, THOMAS & Co., Limited,
Steamer Point.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.
JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
19, Church-gate-street. Agents.

ICE MACHINES.

WE beg to inform the public of this Presidency, that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for India for the world renown
KROPFF ICE AND COOLING MACHINES
and are fully prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for supplying them with
ONE TO TEN TONS PER DAY.
Machines, which we erect complete and deliver in working order.
To remove any possible doubt about the superiority of these machines over those of other makers, we have erected a 2½ tons Machine here, near Grant-road Rail-road Station, for the purpose of proving by absolute facts, to intending purchasers of Ice Machines, their superiority, economy and simplicity in working and the PURITY of the CRYSTAL ICE.
For information please apply to
MARTIN COHEN Co.
Sole Agents for India.
5, Forbes-street.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficacy and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the World
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazaars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India, Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.
RATES.
Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office Rampart Row, Fort.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,400,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest:—
5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
The Bank's terms for Deposits for a shorter period can be ascertained on application at the office.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
13, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS, FREE OF DUTY, available for use of Ships proceeding to Foreign Ports.
Rates "In Bond" furnished by
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
Wine Merchants.

PRICE LIST OF WINES, &c.

	Per doz. qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. pints. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	54 0	29 0
Jules Mumm's	40 0	22 0
Carte Blanche, Extra	45 0	25 0
STILL HOCKS.		
Laubenheimer	15 0	9 0
Deid-sheimer	16 0	9 0
Geisenheimer	17 0	10 0
Leibfraumilch	21 0	11 8
Steinwein	71 0	..
Hochheimer Berg	24 0	13 0
Rudesheimer	27 0	14 8
Marcobrunner	30 0	16 0
Queen Victoria Berg	34 0	..
SHERRY.		
Amontillado, old and of excellent flavor..	30 0	..
Madeira, superior	28 0	..
Dinner Sherry	24 0	..
Extra Quality	15 0	..
CLARET.		
Petit Medoc	9 0	5 0
Medoc Superior	9 8	5 8
St. Julien	10 0	6 0
St. Estephe	12 0	7 0
St. Emuillion	12 8	7 8
Chateau de France	13 0	7 8
Argaus	15 0	8 8
Haut Canon	16 0	9 0
Mouton Rothschild	17 0	9 8
Chateau Leoville	20 0	11 8
Chateau Lafitte	23 0	12 8
Chateau La Rose	26 0	14 0
Chateau Margaux	28 0	16 0
SPARKLING BURGUNDY.		
Rich and Red (Ordinary)	44 0	25 0
Do. (Superior)	50 0	..
STILL BURGUNDY		
Volnay	21 0	..
Chambertin	27 0	..
BEER AND STOUT.		
Bass's Beer bottled by Stone	5 12	3 12
McEwan's Beer	4 8	3 8
Bass's Beer, bottled by Barton & Co.	4 14	3 9
Vienna Beer	6 4	4 2
Kaiser Beer	5 12	3 12
Guinness's Stout, bottled by Burke	5 12	3 12
Romford Bitter Beer	6 0	4 8
India Pale Ale	9 8	5 8
Pilsner Export Beer	6 0	4 4
German Double Stout		5 4
Bavarian Beer	6 0	4 0
GIN, HOLLANDS AND RUM.		
London Gin (Booth's Old Tom)	17 0	..
Swaine & Boord's Old Tom	16 0	..
Geneva Gin, per case of 15 flasks	26 0	..
Finest Old Jamaica Rum	21 0	..
BRANDIES.		
Exshaw's No. 1	37 0	..
Do. No. 2	23 0	..
Hennessy's **	30 0	..
Do. ***	32 0	..
Do. ****	36 0	..
Barton's * (Pog Brandy)	22 0	..
Do. ** (Full flavoured)	26 0	..
Do. *** (Invalids' Brandy)	30 0	..
Charles Leroux's very old***	34 0	..
Fromy & Rogers, very old***	34 0	..
WHISKY.		
Bann Whiskey (Irish)	21 0	..
Old Scotch (Andrew Usher's)	21 0	..
Old Vatted Glenlivet (Andrew Usher's)	22 0	..
Fine old Scotch (Watson & Co.'s)	18 0	..
Lochdhu (very old)	22 0	..
Shamrock (very old)	22 0	..
Breadalbane, Highland	22 0	..
PORTS.		
Barton's Best

OF THE ASIATIC SOC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Abkari Commission, 12 a.m.
Departure of the English mail, 5 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Cathay (s), from London.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Java (s), Bussorah.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Nawab of Janjira arrived here on Sunday, accompanied by a number of followers, and landed at the Carnac-bunder. He has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Byculla.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong per extra s.s. Zambesi, advertised to close at the General Post Office to-day, at 7 a.m., will be closed to-morrow (Wednesday), at 5 p. m.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Ismail Raymon, *alias* Moonie Raymon, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a purse containing Rs. 4 from the pocket of Abdool Ajees Abdool Currim, a labourer at the Sassoon Silk Mill, on the evening of the 22nd inst. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted several previous convictions for theft. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

MURDER OF A HUSBAND BY HIS WIFE.—A few days ago, in the district of Satara, a woman of the Maratha caste murdered her husband by throwing a large and heavy stone on his head while he lay asleep. She was tried by the magistrate and committed to the Sessions, where she was convicted of murder, and sentenced to transportation for life, subject, as usual, to the confirmation of Her Majesty's High Court, Bombay.—*Poona Observer.*

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Kanoo Ghina, aged 35 years. Deceased was employed as a substitute porter at the G. I. P. Railway station, Borree-bunder. At about 1 p.m. on Friday he was jammed between the foot-board of a carriage and the station-platform whilst an engine was shunting a train into the station, and was fatally injured. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.—We understand that His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, who is expected to arrive here shortly, has engaged three large and commodious bungalows situated in the Civil Lines, namely :—Cama House, belonging to Mr. P. H. Cama ; Ashley House, belonging to Mr. Sassoon ; and the Council Hall, belonging to Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I. His Highness will remain here for two months.—*Poona Observer.*

INSTITUTE LUSO-INDIAN.—The second anniversary meeting of the Institute Luso-Indian was held on Saturday evening in the hall of the Institute at Cavel. Senhor Meyrelles do Canto e Castro was called to the chair, and addressed to the meeting a few words of encouragement. The secretary read the report for the last year, which showed that the Institute, in regard to its financial position, increase of members, and purchase of new books, had met with very satisfactory progress. Mr. Leandro Mascarenhas demonstrated the utility of such institutions in the cause of progress and enlightenment of a nation, compared the unfavourable condition of the Portuguese community with their Indian brethren, Parsees and Hindoos, and appealed to the patriotism of the assembly to unite their efforts to realise the object aimed at by the Institute works. After a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting separated.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 24.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

A SUIT TO SET ASIDE A WILL.

THE case of Esmail Hajee Oosman against Hajee Mahomed Hajee Oosman and another was called on before Mr. Justice Pinhey, in which the plaintiff sought to set aside, as void and inoperative, the will of his late father in so far as it purported to dispose of ancestral property, &c. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Starling and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, for the first defendant ; and the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhalshunker, and Dinshaw, for the second defendant.

The plaintiff's case was that Hajee Abdool Rahim Hajee Cadur, a Cutchee Memon of Bombay, and grandfather of the plaintiff and defendants, died in January, 1863, intestate, leaving behind him his widow and four sons. He was undivided from his sons, and at the time of his death there was in his possession considerable movable and immovable property. On his death the property came into the possession of his sons, but the brothers did not lived separately, but continued to carry on the business of the firm as partners for some years longer. One of them, Hajee Oosman Hajee Abdool Rahim, died in April, 1884, leaving behind him two sons, the plaintiff and the first defendant, and a married daughter, the defendant Sarabai. The family property aggregated Rs. 1,33,000 in value. The plaintiff submitted that, by the laws and usages which govern the devolution of property among Cutchee Memons, he and the first defendant, by right of survivorship, became absolutely entitled to the whole of the family estate, in which the defendant Sarabai, being a married woman, had no interest. By his will their late father appointed the first defendant his executor ; and he purported to dispose of the property forming the ancestral family estate. The plaintiff contended that his father had no power to dispose of the property, the whole of which was acquired from his father, or arose from accretions to what was so acquired ; and that the will, in so far as it purported to dispose of the property, was void and inoperative.

The first defendant, by his written statement, said that his grandfather and five paternal uncles commenced to trade in partnership in 1831, and was agreed among them that one of the conditions of the partnership should be that, on their sons attaining majority, they should be admitted into the firm as sub-partners under their respective fathers ; and as each son was admitted, his father's share in the profits was increased by one-fourth share on account of the son. The plaintiff's and defendant's father was so admitted as a sub-partner, and therefore became possessed of a certain amount of self-acquired property, over which he had, at the time of his death, a disposing power. The defendant said it had been the invariable practice and custom in the Cadoo family, to which the parties belonged, for a daughter to receive a share in her father's estate, either in his lifetime or after his death. The will which the plaintiff sought to set aside was made in pursuance of a family arrangement to which the plaintiff and the first defendant were parties. The defendant submitted whether he was not justified, under the circumstances, in taking out the probate of his father's will.

The defendant Sarabai, by her written statement, said that her father came into possession of a certain amount of separate property which he had a right to dispose of by will ; and that, by the ancient usage in the Cadoo family, daughters were always entitled to a share in the property of their fathers, whether they were married or not. She submitted to the court whether the will was not a good and valid one.

Evidence is being heard in the case.

CEREMONIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SOUL.

THIS was an application in the matter of Act 21 of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India, and the will of Thucker Vassonjee Dossa, for a sum of about Rs. 5,000 out of the estate to be expended in the performance of the funeral ceremonies. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the petitioners, Pooribai, widow of Thucker Vassonjee Dossa, and others.

The petitioners are the executrix and executors of Vassonjee Dossa, who died at Bombay in September, 1884, leaving behind him his widow and other relations. He was a man of considerable property, and was a leading Shettia of the Hallai Lohana caste ; and by his will he directed that Rs. 5,000 should be spent on his funeral rites. The petitioners said that it was necessary to perform the anniversary ceremonies of the deceased, which consisted of giving a feast to Brahmins and to the Hallai Lohana Mahajuns, for the benefit of his soul, and of giving them presents of copper water-pots, such anniversary ceremonies costing at least Rs. 5,000. According to the position in life of the deceased, it was necessary to perform such ceremonies.

Mr. Justice Pinhey said that the anniversary ceremonies formed part of the funeral ceremonies of the deceased, and his lordship could not allow more than Rs. 2,000, the amount provided by the will for those purposes.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, August 23.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·719
Temperature of the Air	80·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	·872
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)...	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·2
General Direction of Wind	SW. WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	567
Fall of Rain	0·26
Total fall during month	24·58
year	51·52
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th.	0·01

From midnight to midnight.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

THE INDIAN BUDGET IN PARLIAMENT.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL made the annual statement of the finances of India on the 6th of August. He began by asking for indulgence on the ground that he had had only six weeks in which to make himself acquainted with the finances of the year, and that he had to tell what was practically a new and hitherto untold story of Indian finance.—Following the usual course, he stated first the closed accounts of 1883-4, which show an expenditure of £70,340,000, against a revenue of £71,727,000, giving a surplus of £1,387,000. Then the revised estimates of 1884-5 give an expenditure of £70,702,000 and a revenue of £69,992,000, or a deficit of £710,000 ; and the chief cause of this deficit was the depression of trade, which produced a falling off in the Customs and railway receipts. As to the Budget Estimate of 1885-6, in March last Sir A. Colvin calculated the revenue at £72,090,000, expenditure at £71,882,000, leaving a surplus of £208,000.

THE ORIGINAL BUDGET "KNOCKED ON THE HEAD."

This Budget has, however, been completely knocked on the head and smashed by the advance of the Russian troops in Central Asia, and the failure of the Russian Government to carry out what we imagined were their engagements as to their sending the Commissioner to meet our Boundary Commissioner for the purpose of delimitating the frontier of Afghanistan. The advance of General Komaroff compelled even the late Government to make considerable preparations for war. In this country there was a vote of credit of £11,000,000. In India the Viceroy and his Council, acting under the sanction of the Government at home, prepared two army corps, necessitating an expenditure on transport, rations, forage, and clothing of no less than £2,000,000. On that item I will merely remark that a very large amount of that sum—perhaps I may put it at almost one-half—together with a considerable loss of life and an amount of hardship and suffering to man and beast which it is impossible to estimate, would have been saved if the Government of India had been in a position to avail itself of the Quetta Railway (hear, hear) which the late Government in 1880 ordered to be abandoned. (Cheers.) It was also necessary to order from England ordnance at a cost of £450,000. There was also an extra subsidy to the Ameer of £250,000, and for increased rapidity of construction of the Scinde-Pishin line, storage of railway material, and construction of temporary line to head of Bolan Pass, an expenditure of £1,180,000, of which £700,000 was, I regret to say, drawn from borrowed money intended for other works of great importance and value, thus, however, reducing the additional charge on the year to £480,000. The total increase of expenditure which the late Government considered to be absolutely and vitally essential on account of military necessities unprovided for in the Budget of March thus amounted to £3,780,000. There is also another additional expenditure in respect of opium charges, owing to the opium crop having proved unexpectedly as abnormally bountiful as last year, which throws an additional £600,000 on the revenue ; the discount on the £3,000,000 loan recently raised in England amounted to £508,000, and there was also a charge of £75,000 in respect of the telegraph cable in the Persian Gulf. The total expenditure not provided for in Sir Auckland Colvin's Budget of last March thus reached the sum of £4,963,000.

HOW THE DEFICIT WILL BE MET.

The Government of India, when they were brought face to face with this large extra expenditure, decided, and I think wisely, that any attempt to impose fresh taxation in the course of the current year would be most undesirable—that it would throw all their accounts and all their revenue arrangements into confusion. It was therefore determined to meet this extra and unprovided-for expenditure in two ways—firstly, by economies in charge ; and, secondly, by drawing on the account. The Government of India have made admirable exertions in the way of reducing any expenditure which might by any kind of argument be called unnecessary, and they have succeeded in effecting a saving in charge on the revenue of the year of no less than £1,797,000. Of this sum, however, £700,000 is in reality capital expenditure, which would have been a proper charge against the irrigation works in other parts of India, and would have been met with borrowed money, and also from that considerable economy must be deducted to some extent the £243,000 which is the result of the economies made by the provincial Governments. These two reductions, of £700,000 drawn from railways and irrigation works, and £243,000 economized by the provincial Governments, reduce the net charge on expenditure by the Imperial Government of £454,000. In addition to that the Government have telegraphed that the estimated railway receipts were taken too low in the Budget by half a million. The drawings of the Secretary of State in India have fallen short on demand of the Indian Government, reduced to such an extent that the loss by exchange falling on India this year will be lower than was calculated in March last, which gives a further improvement of £454,000, a total improvement of revenue and expenditure of £1,354,000. If the Committee add that sum to the Budget surplus of £508,000 the amount of the charge unprovided for in Sir Auckland Colvin's Budget is reduced to £3,101,000. Of course the question arises how this very considerable sum is to be met. A loan in India to that amount was hardly possible, and perhaps equally undesirable. Both those expedients have therefore been put aside, and the Government of India determined to increase the loan needed for irrigation and other railways—the contemplated amount of which in the Budget has been estimated at £2,625,000—to £3,500,000 odd, producing about £2,992,000 of money, giving increased receipts of £767,000.

THE FAMINE FUND "SWALLOWED UP."

The Committee is no doubt aware that the Government of India since 1881 has provided for, or rather has professed to provide for, £2,000,000 more than the estimated expenditure of the year—that is to say, it has endeavored to provide a surplus of £500,000 every year, and has also endeavoured to provide £1,500,000 for what is called the famine insurance fund. The Committee is also aware that that £1,500,000, provided for the famine fund from 1881—is usually applied in three ways. It is usually applied first in directing famine relief, but the amount under this head since 1881 has been extremely small. It is also applied for the purpose of making railways and irrigation works as protection against famine generally to the amount of £750,000, and the remaining £750,000 has been taken for the reduction of the ordinary debt. This year Sir Auckland Colvin proposed in the Budget to allot the whole £1,500,000 of the famine insurance relief fund £33,000 under the head of direct famine relief. He proposed to take £267,000 from the famine insurance fund for protective irrigation works. It was also proposed to spend on protective railways, State railways, and on frontier railways an amount equal to £1,398,000 of revenue, and to this sum was allotted from the famine insurance fund £500,000. The railways provided for under that head were two railways in the Madras Presidency —the Cuddapore-Nellore and Bellary-Kistna in Rajpootana, the Rewari-Ferozepore ; in Oude, the Lucknow-Sitapore. The £700,000 which the Government of India has in its emergency yrovided for their expenditure has obviously been withdrawn from these works, and also the £680,000 from the famine insurance fund, which would have gone to the reduction of the debt, is really left in balances to meet general expenditure, and though to this extent the amount which will have to be borrowed next year will be reduced, it is perhaps more honest and straightforward to say that to all intents and purposes the famine insurance has been swallowed up by the peculiar demands of the year.

A SUDDEN CHANGE.

The whole condition of India, political and financial, has been suddenly changed, and the change has not been for the better. I say suddenly changed, but the change ought not to have been sudden ; it ought to have been foreseen that events which led to the change has been sudden, and for the suddenness of that change neither the Government of Lord Dufferin in India, nor the Government of Lord Salisbury at home can in any way be held responsible. (Hear, hear.) Not only for the purpose of clearing the present Government of all responsibility for this peculiar financial condition of affairs, but also for the purpose of enabling the House and the country to realize the real nature of the change which has come over India, I would ask the Committee to take a brief glance with me into the finances of the next year, 1886-7. Sir, in order that the House may understand what it means in pounds, shillings, and pence that India has ceased to be isolated from all contact with any European Power except ourselves, I may remind them that last year a loan of £3,000,000 at 3 per cent. was issued by the Indian Government in London at a *minimum* rate of 94, and that this year a loan for the same amount and at the same rate of interest has been issued only at the *minimum* rate of 85¾. I think that the Committee will agree that a change of position, political and financial, which can cause Indian credit to fall in London by so much as 8 or 9 per cent. of issue price is a change of great magnitude, and even of imperial importance.

AN INCREASED MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Having remarked that frontier railways would cost £5,000,000, which had been provided in the East India Loan Bill, and that there would be additional charges of £3,000,000 for fortifications (excluding the cost of their armament) Lord Randolph Churchill said that the House had now to look to a permanent increase of the military charge, which might amount to something like £2,000,000 and which could hardly be reduced below £1,500,000. In the first place, the Indian Government has, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, provided for what I am astonished that the Government of Lord Ripon did not provide for before—namely, the formation of a reserve for the Indian native army. (Hear, hear.) When the scheme is fully in operation it will add 250 long-furlough men to the strength of each regiment called out in time of emergency, and it will add to the strength of the Indian army when it is called out for service in the field a total of 26,700 men. The cost of the formation of a native reserve to the revenues of India will be about 15 lakhs a year. The second military measure which the times have rendered necessary is an increase of the native cavalry. It has not been thought possible to form any effectual reserve for cavalry regiments ; and it has been thought necessary to keep your cavalry armed up to the full strength (hear, hear) which would be required should hostilities break out. And acting on this opinion the Government of India have, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, determined to increase the Bengal and Bombay cavalry regiments from a strength of 550 sabres in three squadrons to 625 sabres in four squadrons, and to give one additional British officer to each regiment. It has also been determined to raise three new cavalry regiments—two in Bengal and one in Bombay—of the increased new strength. This will give a total in the Indian native cavalry of 3,900 men ; and the additional cost to the revenues of India will be 25 lakhs. It has further been determined to add to the five existing Goorkha Regiments.

This will give us an increase of infantry soldiers in this branch of 4,350 men, consisting of about the finest fighting material to be found in the East (hear, hear), and the additional cost to the Indian revenues will be 11 lakhs. The Indian Government have also determined to arm the native troops with the Martini-Henry rifle. For this year there will be a certain number of Martini-Henry rifles provided at a cost to the Indian Government of £144,000. In addition to this there will be heavy charges for torpedoes and gunboats for harbour and coast defence. The first outlay under this head—this is a rough estimate—will probably amount to from £200,000 to £250,000 ; and in addition to that sum you have to calculate on the charge for the maintenance of the crews and equipment. But I think that I shall not be wrong if I place the extra cost upon the revenues of India for the purposes which I have indicated at roughly about £1,000,000 sterling. We must not conceal from ourselves—and no person of Indian experience will, I think, gainsay it—that very important increase in the native army will probably necessitate an equivalent increase of the British troops in India (hear, hear) ; and although this question is not yet actually decided upon, so far as the amount of the increase is concerned, by the Indian Government, yet I may say that the principle is decided upon. The Committee will not go very far wrong if, taking all these additions together, it prepares itself for an additional charge on the revenues of India of close upon £2,000,000 a year, at any rate for some time.

WAYS AND MEANS.

In the first place you might attempt to meet the extra expenditure by loans ; but that resource ought only to be had recourse to with great caution. In the second place you might attempt to meet the extra expenditure by the capitalization of a portion of the Famine Fund. There would be very considerable objections to that course. In the third place the Government of India may resort to taxation ; and in regard to taxation they have three courses open to them. They may recast, rearrange, and extend the licence tax ; and to that I see no objection, the present being perhaps a favourable opportunity for its adoption. Or they might resort to the income tax ; and as to that there might be considerable difficulty. Or, again, they might raise the salt tax ; and in doing that I imagine there would be enormous difficulty. (Hear, hear.) The House will recollect that no Indian question of any importance is any longer available. There is a fourth means of getting money for the Government of India. I mean by the abrogation or revision of provincial contracts. I think that the Committee might usefully consider whether the time has not arrived when our expenditure out of revenue on railways and irrigation ought not to be considerably reduced. In the three years 1883-4, 1884-5, and 1885-6 the average expenditure on railways and irrigation out of revenue has been £1,270,000. It does appear to me that if your expenditure which is absolutely necessary for the vital interests and security of India has increased to the extent I have indicated—if you find this large expenditure going on upon irrigation, railways, and public works out of revenue, the inference is a very strong one that you have to choose, on the one hand, between extra taxation which must press hardly upon the population, and, on the other, economies which cut down the expenditure to the advantageous point which you had have been thrown away. No economy whatever was practised by that Government. The expenditure on civil buildings was allowed to be increased by one million a year. Your famine insurance fund on which you prided yourselves has been proved in time of trial to be illusory. (Hear, hear.) I declare that I endeavoured to contemplate the action of the late Government of India without any party passion at all. I found in it not one redeeming feature. It was so clumsily, so stupidly handled that progress has been thrown back almost for a generation ; and having to place these results before the House of Commons in the practical matter of fact form of figures and finance, I disown and repudiate on behalf of the present Government all responsibility of any sort or kind for that policy, and I hold up that Viceroyalty and the Government responsible for it and the Government which adopted it to the censure and the condemnation of the British and Indian peoples. (Cheers.) I have had to bring these matters forward and to draw a somewhat dark and gloomy picture, but the House would misinterpret my remarks altogether if they imagined that the situation had anything in it which could not be dealt with by Lord Dufferin and his advisers, or that the Indian finance was not perfectly capable of adaptingi tself to the circumstances and enduring even heavier charges than those I have indicated

THE ELASTICITY OF OUR FINANCES.

I shall be glad to show the Committee by facts and figures that the Indian revenue is an elastic and growing one, and that it would be the greatest possible mistake to suppose that there is not in reality a very large margin of reserve. It is of the last importance that Indian credit should stand as it can, and it is for the purpose of showing that that I will ask the Committee to look at the statistics of Indian finance as exemplified by the last ten years. I will take the periods from 1874 to 1875, and from 1884 to 1885, and I will compare those two periods. That is an interesting time, because two governments had held office here and three viceroys held office in India. In 1874 the total net revenue from eleven sources was £40,392,000. In 1884 the total net revenue from the same sources was £42,293,000 showing an increase of nearly £2,000,000, in ten years. While you find an increase of revenue in ten years amounting to £2,000,000, at the same time you find that there has been a net remission of taxation amounting to £2,424,000. (Cheers.) Well, now, if to that you add the productive public works you will arrive at a still more satisfactory view. In 1874 the productive public works were charged upon the revenue of India to the extent of £1,456,000 ; but in 1884 they brought in a net profit of £366,000, showing an improved position under this head to the extent of £2,002,000, (Cheers.) The interest on ordinary debt and obligations in 1874 was £24,239,000, but in 1884 it had fallen to £23,704,000, showing a decrease of charge on the ordinary debt of £535,000 (hear, hear), or in other words a reduction of debt by £14,000,000.

The net general expenditure in those ten years had increased from £37,739,000 in 1874 to £42,343,000, giving a total increase of £4,604,000. Yet during all this time the Indian revenue had been steadily growing—so elastic and so rebounding that under all these great and pressing liabilities the Indian Government had been able to make a net reduction to the extent of two and a-half millions and still finds itself under ordinary circumstances able to show clear surplus of revenue over expenditure. (Hear, hear.) Whether it was wise in 1883-1884 to make the large reduction is another question. I have already stated what my opinion is and I believe that if the foreign policy of the late Government had exhibited more foresight they would not have made these remissions ; or at all events would have made them more gradually.

AN APOLOGY FOR LORD LYTTON.

If the financial situation of India may be looked upon as re-assuring, to whom must the credit be attributed ? I have said a word about the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon, and I will now say a word about another Viceroyalty, which has received very scanty justice. I allude to the Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton. The closing years of Lord Lyttons Viceroyalty were darkened by the Afghan war. That most untoward event excited party passion, and all that was good and wise and sound in his administration was lost sight of. If you have now in India economical, healthy, and decentralized finance, it is entirely the work of Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey (cries of "No"), who first of all carried into effect Lord Mayo's plan of giving to provincial Governments that control over and interest in their own financial prosperity which is essential to frugal administration. (Hear, hear.) If you have complete free trade in India, again I say it is the work of Lord Lytton, who, differing from and resisting the whole of his council, carried out the policy of Lord Salisbury, which Lord Northbrook had opposed, and by abolishing the duties on certain classes of cotton, enabled Sir E. Baring in 1882 to free the remainder. (Hear, hear.) If you have in India at the present moment a salt tax equalized and reduced so that it does not press heavily on the masses of the people, that again is entirely the work of Lord Lytton who, with great patience and labour, succeeded in abolishing 2,500 miles of inland customs line through the heart of India, and in concluding salt treaties with no less than 36 native States. (Hear, hear.) All these preliminary and difficult arrangements made it easy for Sir E. Baring in 1883 to lower the salt duties to about 2 rupees. These are deeds which are a good mark against any administration. They were obscured, even denied, and lost sight of during what was, perhaps, one of the most severe storms of party passion which ever swept over Indian politics, but they can now be demonstrated, because they were deeds which were difficult in their conception, large in their execution, and permanent in their beneficial effects, and deeds which merit, and will receive, the recognition and commendation of an instructed and impartial public.

LAND SETTLEMENT AND FOREST CONSERVATION.

Having briefly referred to the Opium Convention with China, under which it was estimated that country would gain £1,000,000 a year while India might lose £250,000, Lord Randolph Churchill said : The second subject to which I should like to draw the attention of the Committee is the question of the settlement of land by the Government which have undergone considerable revision and modification beneficial to cultivators. The modification that have been effected have been carried out by long correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy of India, and those modifications are undoubtedly in the interests of cultivating ryots. The third subject on which I wish to say a few words is that of the conservation of forests. Since 1858 48,000 square miles of forest were preserved under systematic conservation, in addition to 30,000 square miles of protected district or village forests. The net revenue from forests in 1859 was £150,000, and in 1883 £371,000. No doubt in some parts of India the forest laws have been necessarily very stringent, and have produced complaints from time to time, and have inflicted hardships. These complaints have been principally confined to Bombay, where Lord Reay has appointed a commission to investigate, and if possible, to remedy them. The Committee will understand that the whole question is one of considerable difficulty. How are you, on the one hand, to obtain the most desirable objects of preserving and renewing the forests, without, on the other hand, entailing hardships on the people by depriving them of valuable and long-established rights ?

THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.

Her Majesty's Government have decided that if they are in office next year, or if, by some unforeseen circumstances they are in Opposition, they will in the former case propose, and in the latter case support a motion for a Parliamentary inquiry into the system of government in India. (Cheers.) Twenty-seven years have now elapsed since the Government of India was taken over by the Crown. Inquiries into special subjects have been made since then—I mean such subjects as finance and railways, but there has been no genuine inquiry into the operation of the various Acts establishing the present system and machinery of government in India. It is to that that the inquiry will be confined. There are many reasons in favour of such an inquiry. There is, in the first place, the general value of Parliamentary inquiries. Nothing is ever to be worse, but ever much better by a thorough review and overhaulig by Parliament. In the second place the arrangements under which the old East India Company provided for a review of their system every 20 years had most valuable results. The third reason which should invite Parliament to that inquiry, and it is one I have alluded to before, is furnished by the altered circumstances under which the Government of India for the future will have to be carried on. Under the forth place you have, by your system of education, by your free Press, by the influence of Western civilization, produced a large body of most intelligent native gentlemen, who, perhaps, has not been invited to exercise that amount of influence on the government of India which may now be regarded as reasonably healthy and safe. (Hear, hear.) I know I may command universal knowledge on the part of different classes, different religious, and different races, of great intelligence, and of the most undoubted loyalty, who are strongly of opinion that they have perceived defects in our machinery, not to serious defects, which a full and candid consideration would probably remedy and remove. (Hear, hear.) Whether the views of these gentlemen be right or wrong I do not say ; but I hold it to be in the highest degree important that the House of Parliament should hear and consider their opinions as well as the opinions of experienced Anglo-Indian authorities. (Hear, hear.) I think that such action by the Imperial Parliament will go far to bridge over that gap, which still, to some extent, exists between the rule of the European and the sympathy of the Hindoo ; and it will be a forcible indication to the native mind that their interests, their prosperity, and their security are closely and carefully watched over by their British and Irish fellow subjects at home. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) I cannot see anything in what I have said to laugh at. The hon. member for Kirkcaldy seems to think it a subject of ridicule that Irishmen should take an interest in India. All I can say is, if there has been, as undoubtedly there has been, a great improvement in the management of Indian gaols, and if more humane methods have been introduced, it is entirely owing to the continual repetition of questions by the hon. member for Dungarvan—that is only one instance. I could cite others ; and I own I am surprised that it should be matter of ridicule that I referred to our Irish fellow-subjects. I cannot myself detect any appreciable danger which can arise from such an inquiry. If there be any such danger I am convinced it will be far outweighed and overborne by the benefits of such kinds which ought to result from an inquiry wisely and cautiously conducted. On this subject I will say no more at present, except that the exact nature and scope of inquiry and the constitution of the Committee will, during recess, receive the most minute consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

THE CLAIMS OF INDIA UPON PUBLIC INTEREST.

In conclusion, before moving the formal resolution, I will express a hope, an earnest hope, which I hope the hon. member for Kirkcaldy may share, that the new Parliament of which is to be elected by the new constituencies may manifest a more eager and a more sustained interest in Indian affairs than has hitherto been manifested by Parliament. (Cheers.) This Parliament has done little or nothing for India. Beyond a dole of five millions of money and a Committee on railways, India has remained outside the scope of the attention of this Parliament, except, perhaps, when it was necessary to give a mechanical approval to a course of policy which events have proved to be so disastrous. It would appear as if members of Parliament of the present generation considered Indian affairs to be either beneath their attention or above their comprehension ("Oh"), and India is apparently left to pursue its destiny alone, and some might even think uncared for, as far as Parliament is concerned. ("No, no.") That was not always the case. In the last century, when our Indian Empire was forming, the greatest men—Mr. Pitt, Mr. Burke, Mr. Fox—did not disdain to apply their minds to the most careful examination and exposition of the most difficult and complicated Indian questions and with great advantage. I do think that at the present time, when everything around is changing so fast, and nothing seems secure or firm or free from assault and danger, as far as India is concerned, we shall act wisely if we revert to the more patriotic of earlier days. I would ask those who have been so kind as to listen to me, and those who possibly may not have agreed in many remarks I have made, to agree with me in this—to join with me in what I would call an appeal, or even almost a command to those who will be our successors, some faint echo of that appeal may possibly linger around these walls, and influence the new Parliament, so shortly to meet here—I would ask those who hear me to join me in an appeal to the members of the new Parliament to shake themselves free from the lassitude, the carelessness, the apathy which have too long characterized the attitude of Parliament towards India. I would appeal to them to watch with the most sedulous attention, to develop with the most anxious care, to guard with the most united and undying resolution the land and the people of Hindostan, that most truly bright and precious gem in the Crown of the Queen, the possession of which more than that of all your colonial dominions has raised in power, in resources in wealth, and in authority, this small island of ours far above the level of the majority of nations, and of States, has placed it on an equality with perhaps, even in a position of superiority over every other Empire of ancient or of modern times. (Cheers.)

THE DISCUSSION.

In the discussion which followed Mr. J. K. Cross remonstrated against the attack upon Lord Ripon as a proceeding altogether unusual in a statement on Indian finance, more especially as it had been made without notice.

Sir G. Balfour, Sir G. Campbell, and Captain Aylmer having spoken

Lord Hartington entered a protest against the course pursued by Lord R. Churchill in making a speech which might have been appropriate on a vote of censure on the conduct of a Governor-General, but which he strongly deprecated in connection with an official statement on Indian finance. While declining to attempt a vindication of the conduct of Lord Ripon or Lord Kimberley, he pointed out that Parliament had distinctly approved and ratified the policy of the late Government in relation to the Afghan frontier question, and he contended that the annexation or the retention of Candahar would inevitably have alienated the Afghan people from this country. As regards what he described as the "temporary suspension" of the railway to Quetta, it was part of the same policy which induced the late Government to abandon Candahar, and he maintained that if it had been pushed forward earlier it would have been a plain intimation to Afghans of the existence in England of a policy of annexation, which the late Government were particularly anxious to avoid. Turning to the charge made against Lord Ripon of reducing the strength of the Indian army, he argued that, while he may have reduced the strength of the less efficient forces, the strength of the more efficient part of the army had been materially increased ; while as to his financial policy, it was a return to the policy initiated by Lord Mayo and approved by Lord Lytton, and he believed that the reduction of the salt duty upon native products which Lord Ripon had inaugurated was a wise policy, which could not fail to encourage the extension of trade in the country.

Mr. Stanhope, who agreed with the contention that Indian affairs should be kept outside party politics, twitted the Liberal party with having taken every opportunity of calling in question the policy of Lord Lytton. He justified the occupation of Quetta by Lord Beaconsfield's Government ; and, dealing with the finances of India as administrated by the late Government, contended that the large increase in the civil expenditure of the last few years altogether unjustifiable, especially in the face of the resolution which he carried in the House in 1883.

After some further debate and a brief reply from Lord R. Churchill, the usual resolution was agreed to.

TRIAL OF RIEL.

AFTER a trial, lasting some days, Louis Riel has been found guilty of treason in connection with the late rising in Canada, and been sentenced to death. The Montreal correspondent of the *Daily News* gives the following account of Riel's conduct in court on the last day of his trial. After his counsel's address, Riel, by permission of the judge, addressed the jury, reading from a written paper. The court was crowded, and breathless silence prevailed. Before speaking Riel turned his eyes upward and prayed. He then began : "Your Honour, gentlemen of the jury.—It would be easy for me to-day to assume insanity, because of the natural excitement caused by the trial. The excitement would cause a nature like mine to be far from normal, but I rely on the help of God to retain my calmness. The jurors will see by the papers that I am inclined to be religious, but I trust my religious actions will not be thought insane.' Crossing his hands and raising his eyes again, he prayed fervently for the blessing of God on himself, the lawyers, the court, and all present. Continuing his address, he said he had two mothers ; one gave him birth and nursed him, the other was the North-West, which he loved, and which he was sure would not kill him. He talked long about his grievances, said his mission had been a benefit to the half-breeds, and he believed God had helped him to perform it. He had been protected by God when General Middleton's bullets flew about his head at Batouche. Concluding he said, "Your Honour and the jury, my reputation, liberty, and life are in your disposal. So confident am I of your sense of duty that I have not the slightest doubt of your verdict. Good sense alone leads to sane conclusions. By the testimony laid before you during the trial, witnesses on both sides have made it certain to you that petition after petition has been sent to the Federal Government, but so irresponsible is that Government to the North-West that in the course of several years, besides doing nothing to satisfy the people of the North-West, it has not answered once nor given a sign of response. This fact would indicate an absolute lack of responsibility, and the insanity, consequently, of that irresponsible Federal Government, and its little one, the North-West. The council have made up their minds to answer my petitions by surrounding me sily, and by attempting to lump at me and my people in Saskatchewan. Happily, when they showed their teeth to devour, I was ready. I have fired at and wounded them. Bear it in mind, that is what is called my crime of high treason. They led me to ; but in fact me and my people to Jesus Christ, the only one who can help me. They are trying to tear me to pieces. If you believe the plea of insanity of the defence, that I am not responsible for my acts, acquit me, then. Since I have been quarrelling with the insane acts of the Government, if you believe in the Crown, which contends that I am responsible, acquit me. You are perfectly justified in declaring that, having my reason and sound mind, I have acted responsibly and in sound mind while the Government my aggressor has acted madly, and if there be high treason it must be on their side, not on mine."—At the close of this speech two lunches were escorted, as were several ladies. During the absence of the jury Riel, who had eaten scarcely anything since the trial began, went into the jury room, sat on every chair, praying on each, then sprinkled them with holy water. On announcing a verdict of Guilty, with a recommendation to mercy, the foreman cried like a child. Riel remained on his knees praying until the verdict was announced, and then jumped up looking pale but calm. After the verdict was rendered Riel was asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed. He then spoke for two hours reviewing the half-breed grievances since 1869. He asked that a commission should be appointed to try him, and also a commission of doctors to see whether he was insane or not. The judge said that none of the reasons he offered had any weight and advised the prisoner to prepare for his end, and sentenced him to be hanged on the 18th September next at Regina.

THE ADMIRALTY AND THE VOTE OF CREDIT.

THE report has been issued of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into and report upon the circumstances under which the expenditure and liabilities incurred by the Admiralty under the recent vote of credit had exceeded the revised estimate stated to the House by Mr. Childers on June 5, 1885. The committee, of whom Mr. Goschen was the chairman, give a long narrative of the circumstances which led to the inquiry, and after summarizing the evidence taken before them, they continued :—It is clear that the Assistant-Director of Transports, who is specially charged with the financial part of his department, was in a position of very great difficulty in framing any estimate, as from first to last it was undecided how long the troops might be kept in Egypt, and to what destination they might have to be carried. . . . But though Mr. Baughan was justified in saying that he could not obtain the necessary data from any department to make a complete forecast of expenditure, and though he cannot consequently be held responsible for the excess of expenditure beyond the first estimate, your committee consider that a statement ought to have been drawn up of liabilities actually incurred from time to time, and that the system which Mr. Baughan avowedly followed of keeping the calculations as to the probable expenditure in his own head, cannot for one moment be admitted as sound. Lord Northbrook, in his evidence, took much of the responsibility for the incompleteness of the official records of the transactions under the vote of credit upon himself. He had relieved Sir Thomas Brassey of that close supervision of the finance of the Vote of Credit which, unless specially relieved of it, he would have been the duty of the Parliam

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 24.

DULL as business was at the time of our last report the depression has been further increased since by the somewhat sudden collapse which has taken place in the value of Bar Silver at home. The day after last mail left a decline from 49d. to 48¼d. per oz. was advised by wire, and on Friday we received news of a further fall to 48¼d., making a drop in all of ½d. per oz., or fully one per cent. Exchange, being already below the level of Silver, has not given way to quite the same extent, the reduction shown to-day from last Monday's closing rates being only 5-32d. per rupee or a trifle under ¼ per cent. In the present state of things however with margins cut so fine as to be almost invisible, this fall coupled with the uncertainty it has created regarding the future, has been quite sufficient to derange import business which may be almost reported at a standstill. Our export trade on the other hand, which in an ordinary way ought to gain to the full as much as imports lose by the reduced value of the rupee, is so situated at present as to derive little or no benefit from the movement. Supplies are at their minimum, especially of our leading staple Cotton, while the European markets for our various products are at the moment so utterly stagnant, and devoid of enquiry, that it would require a much greater inducement than the difference which has so far been established to generate any degree of activity. Up to the present, therefore, we may be said to have had all the disadvantages attending a decline in Silver with none of its possible advantages; but we are glad to say that there are signs about to-day of our possibly having seen the most adverse point of the position, for a time, at least. In the first instance quite a demoralised feeling was apparent, and people were talking of 1s. 6d. for the rupee as a matter of a few days, or at the utmost weeks. A distinctly steadier tone however has now supervened, the banks have raised their buying rates for private bills by quite 1-16d. from the lowest point, and if people can be got to believe that we are now, if not actually at, certainly not far from, a level which fairly discounts the adverse influences Exchange has to contend with until some overt action takes place in connection with the future position of Silver as one of the precious metals, we may see a more cheerful state of affairs setting in as regards the future. For some time past, while the rupee was in the neighbourhood of 1s. 7d., we consistently pointed out that it was above its legitimate level, taking into account the prospects of the metal, the respective positions of the import and export trade of the country, and the situation of government with regard to its drawings for home changes. At 1s. 6¾d. though we have quite a different standpoint, and one which, given freedom from unreasonable alarm, ought to promise a fair amount of steadiness until it can be seen what is likely to come from the discussion of the Latin Monetary Convention or of the Bland Act in America. That either or both of these causes may eventually lead to a further serious decline in the value of Silver is undoubted, and in all transactions where Exchange is a factor, operators therefore will do well to cover themselves against every possible risk. Still, the interests involved are so serious, and the influences which may be brought to bear, especially against any depreciatory action with Silver in America, so powerful, that it would be rash to assume an utter collapse in the value of the metal as a certainty, until the cause of it is absolutely demonstrated.

In the meantime, what may be termed the subsidiary influences towards export trade, other than Exchange and the condition of the European markets are all favorable. Money is cheap and abundant, and Freights have declined to an unquestionably low level. Steamship owners after holding out to the last moment have latterly taken market rates for a portion of their unemployed tonnage, and some five or six boats have been fixed during the past week, out of about a dozen which were disengaged. For Liverpool the rate to-day is 16s. 3d. to 17s. 6d. per ton, and for outside ports 18s. 9d., figures which combined with 1s. 6 21-32d. for 3 months' mercantile bills ought to foster shipments of cereals. The heavy continuous rains up-country have no doubt been interfering in some measure with supplies of Wheat, &c., which are unquestionably large while the latest reports are all in favor of good crops and therefore of present holdings being freely marketed. The situation accordingly calls for, but very moderate encouragement from the home side to develope considerable activity.

In our Stock and Share markets, with the exception of Government Paper which is depressed slightly by the decline in the rupee, a decided improvement has latterly taken place. Spinning and Weaving Mills, with a better demand from China for their production, cheap money and favorable crop prospects here have quite sprung into favor with investors again, and other industries are improving in sympathy. The proportionately large amount of local capital invested in joint stock shares of this character makes an improvement of the kind widely felt, and it goes therefore a considerable way towards counteracting the dulness experienced in purely merchants business.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	Rs.	6,17,281
Do. do. branches	Dec.	,,	5,87,116
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	12,29,088
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	7,938
Loans	Inc.	,,	11,95,211
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	10,93,314
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	,,	51,330
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	21,86,343

The decrease in other Deposits being very nearly balanced by the reduction in Bills Discounted the actual trade demand may be taken as pretty well unaltered, and the decrease in the Cash Balance is accordingly attributable to the withdrawals from Government Account and the enlarged demand for Loans. This latter feature is no doubt the outcome of the increased speculation in Shares which so far may be considered a healthy movement. There is no indication however of its assuming such dimensions as would lead to dearer money, and we see no prospect of rates of discount advancing on their present level for some considerable time to come. At the Bank the official minimum for loans on Government Paper is still 4 per cent., and outside 2 per cent. per annum. On shares, however, bazaar capitalists are asking 5 to 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling rates closed last Mail day the same as we quoted them on Monday evening 1s. 6 23-33d. for demand Bank Bills, and 1s. 6¾d. for 3 months' sight Credits, but on Wednesday, the news of Bar Silver in London having fallen ¼d. per oz. produced a very unsettled feeling with a fall of 1-16d. in Bank, and 1-16d. to 3-32d. in Private paper. On Thursday, although Silver came unchanged the result of the biddings for Council drafts caused a continuance of the downward tendency, and a further decline of 1-16d. was established. Friday brought the reduced quotation of 48¼d. per oz. for Silver with, private messages said, sellers at that and a further drop of 1-16d. was the result, followed on Saturday by a concession of 1-32d. in Credits which were then readily saleable at 1s. 6 21-32d. This proved to be the lowest point of the market for this mail as to-day a distinct recovery both in tone and rate has been apparent, Bank Bills being 1-32d. to 1-16d., and Credits 1-16d. up, the following being closing quotations:—

Bank Bills on demand			1s. 6 9-16d. to 19-32d. per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s.	6 17-35d. ,,
Do.	3 months' sight	..... 1s.	6 21-33d. ,,
Do.	4	,, ...1s.	6 11-16d. ,,
Do.	6	,, ...1s.	6 25-32d. ,,
Credits	3	,, ...1s.	6 23-32d. ,,
Do.	4	,, ...1s.	6¾d. ,,
Documents	3	,, ...1s.	6¾d. ,,
Do.	6	,, ...1s.	6 29-32d. ,,
France	3	,, ...1	98¾ ,,
Do.	6	,, ...1	99⅛ ,,

Just at the close the feeling of the market to-day has been decidedly firm, and there is more confidence and less irregularity apparent. At the same time we are a good deal at the mercy of what may come from home by wire, and that necessarily causes some hesitation about accepting the permanency or probable extent of the improvement. Regarding the more distant future it would serve no good purpose discussing it more at length here than we have already done in our preliminary remarks. The value of the rupee has we take it fully discounted any decline to be expected of it on its own merits, or arising from trade influences. Further movements depend upon what takes place in Europe and America, and therefore, in some measure beyond our sphere of calculation.

The extent of business done during the week has not of course been large, the volume of trade to be provided for being so limited, still there has been more doing than would have been the case had rates undergone less fluctuation. The decline has without doubt brought out willing sellers of all that was available in private paper, but latterly the purchases of bank paper have been insignificant.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Influenced by the fall in Silver, and the consequent decline in the value of Rupee Paper in London, the market for Paper has been week, and the value of Fours has dropped about ½ per cent. On Mail day the feeling was very firm, and Fours for Cash touched Rs. 98⅞. On Wednesday, however, the reaction set in, and the quotation receded to Rs. 98⅝ which gave place to Rs. 98¼ on Thursday, Rs. 98 5-16 on Friday, and Rs. 98 3-16 on Saturday. To-day more steadiness has been observable, and we close at Rs. 98¼ ready and for delivery up to the end of this month. The transactions in ready paper have not been large, a large proportion of the holdings having got into the hands of investors during the previous period of depression owing to the war scare, but speculation has been pretty active for future delivery say up to the end of September. At the highest point of the market it was quoted at Rs. 98⅝, and business is said to have been done as low as Rs. 97 15-16 on Saturday, but to-day the quotation as the close is Rs. 98 to ⅛. Fours-and-a-half have remained nominally at par throughout, but there has been no business of any importance done in the denomination.

Municipal 5 per cent. bonds are quoted at Rs. 97, Port Trust 4 per cent. at Rs. 90.

SHARES.—For the same reasons which we mentioned a week ago, *viz.* an improved demand for Yarn in China, good crop prospects here, and the likelihood in the long run of cheap Cotton, the improvement in *Spinning and Weaving Mill* shares which had then set in has become more marked during the past week. Free buyers both for investment and speculation have come to the fore, and a very large business has been transacted at daily hardening prices. The largest rise to notice has been Rs. 135 in Orientals, which are in favor again since the resumption of work at their Tardeo branch stopped for the past four months by an accident to their engine. The next most important improvement has been noted in Alliance which are Rs. 85 better on the week. National and Mahalukshmi follow with Rs. 80, then Southern India with Rs. 70, Soonderdass with Rs. 65, Connaught, Dhurrumsey, Empress, Madras United, and Victoria with a rise of Rs. 50, and most of the other Companies are Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 up, except Anglo-Indian which show a recovery of Rs. 7, Gordon of Rs. 10, Leopold Rs. 2, and Ripon of Rs. 5. The market is still described as strong even at such an important advance, but as most of the leading concerns are now working up to a fair premium it is not very unsafe to prophecy a pause at no very distant date, as profits on present working are not by any means heavy. *Press Companies* shares have partaken in the general recovery. Fort Press have advanced Rs. 150, Colaba, Dhollera and Berar Rs. 25, New Indian Rs. 12½, Apollo Rs. 10, Mofussil Rs. 5, and Mercantile Rs. 3¾. *Banks* exhibit but slight movement. Bank of Bombays remain at Rs. 727½, Nationals have advanced to Rs. 105, Agras are nominally unchanged at Rs. 120, but we have not heard of any business in the latter for some time. In the *Miscellaneous* list Bombay-Burmah Trading are Rs. 175 in first issue, and Rs. 50 in New Shares. Alcock, Ashdown and Co., Ld., have advanced Rs. 5, Cooper, Madon & Co. Rs. 4, and Thacker & Co., Ld. Rs. 2. Flour Mills are all firm, Bapty's at an advance of Rs. 2, and Bombay Flour Mills at a rise of Rs. 5 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The drop in Exchange has without question exercised a very adverse influence on forward business in goods, Manchester having refused to concede, and dealers on this side to advance the difference which has been created. There has accordingly been but few offers put through and the position at the moment is one of considerable uncertainty. In the bazaar, however, taking into consideration the state of the weather, and the check the rains have been on buying for up-country markets, there has been a fair trade going forward, the clearances for the week being estimated at about 2,800 packages at well up previous prices. Stocks on the spot are now by no means excessive looking to the demand which the prospects up-country warrant people in anticipating when the season is fairly under way, and dealers are accordingly showing less pressure to sell than they were. At the same time an absolute advance in rates would be established with difficulty even under the most favorable circumstances, and this it is which rendess operators so chary about taking any risk when Exchange looks so uncertain.

TWIST.—In Yarns there has been a full average business doing on the spot in English qualities at about former rates, possibly in the case of Mule at a fractional decline. *Local Spinnings* are in active request both for export and local consumption. The business reported during the week adds up to between 5,000 and 6,000 bales and prices are generally 1-16 Anna per lb. higher.

METALS.—*Copper* is in fair request as regards Braziers which are quoted Rs. 34½ to Rs. 35 a partial advance of As. 4 per cwt. Tiles and Ingots however are nominally Re. 1 lower. *Yellow Metal* is the turn firmer at Rs. 29½ to ½ per cwt., but the extent of the transactions reported is only moderate. *Iron* is only in slow enquiry and rates are unaltered.

COAL.—A part cargo of Cardiff in harbour has been sold in small lots alongside at Rs. 15 per ton, and Davison's West Hartley is offering to arrive this and or next month's shipment at Rs. 15-4 without finding buyers.

EXPORTS.

COTTON remains as stagnant as ever so far as export business is concerned the fluctuations in Liverpool having been quite unattended by any enquiry on this side. The daily purchases of the local mills however, combined with the decline in exchange help to support rupee prices which are only in one or two instances Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy easier notwithstanding all the dulness. In old stuff the movements are now quite insignificant as will be seen by the figures below and speculation has not yet set in in the new New Crop. Amongst dealers in the bazaar some business took place a few days ago at:—

Good Bengals, January	Rs.	150
Fully Good ,, ,,	,,	156
Fine ,, ,,	,,	163
Good M. G. Broach, March	,,	208
Good Oomra ,,	,,	182
Good Bhownugger, April	,,	186
Good do. May	,,	184

Respecting the progress of the new crop the reports in from the districts to-day are not quite so good as they were. We subjoin the details as given in the Chamber of Commerce Summary issued this morning. It will be observed that in the Berars alone is the condition all that could be wished. In the Bengal districts fine weather is still wanted, while in Guzerat and Dhollera the rains have been excessive in some parts necessitating resowing. Portions of Khandeish and the Southern Mahratta Country—the usual dry Zone—still complain of want of rain.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1885.	1884.	1883.
For the week B	1,818	4,380	3,027
Since 1st January B	977,804	1,519,010	1,494,559
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week B	529	4,210	4,145
Since 1st January B	667,448	1,116,783	1,160,571
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week B	454	1,010	458
Since 1st January B	52,852	84,682	68,057

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

		Per Candy.	per lb. d. &F.
Omra, Fully Good,	Ready	Rs. 197	= 4 5d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 192	= 4 17-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 184	= 4 11-32d.
Julgaum, Good	do.	,, 188	= 4 7-16d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 180	= 4d.
Broach, Good	do. (Nominal)	,, 208	= 4¼d.
Dhollera, Fully Good	do.	,, 201	= 4 23-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 190	= 4 15-32d.
Ginned Dharwar, Good	do. (Nominal)	,, 202	= 4¼d.
Westerns, Good	do.	,, 195	= 4 19-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 190	= 4 15-32d.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 24TH AUGUST 1885.

PLACE.	Rainfall past 3 days.	Total Rainfall to-date.	Average early Rainfall.	Weather.
	In.	In.	In.	
Agra	5·99	24·81	25·66	Looks like rain.
Delhi	1·1	23·80	26·92	Looks like clearing up. Sufficient rain fallen generally.
Cawnpore	6	32·1	29·19	Rain general over district.
Nagpore	..	36·25	44·51	Looks like rain.
Amraoti	·06	26·29	32·09	Showery.
Khangaum	..	11·31	26·45	Cloudy but no rain.
Berar	..	11·75	23·03	Do.
Bellary	..	8·32	17·64	Bright, no sign of rain.
Hubli	..	11·95	26·45	Cloudy but no rain.
Dhulia	..	8·77	20·97	Do.
Julgaon	·37	18·9	35·38	Showery. Rain general over district.
Broach	2·06	30·51	39·62	Looks like clearing up.
Wudwan	3	26·64	18·43	Do.
Veramgaum	5·13	28·79	31·38	Heavy continuous rain.
Dholleras	5·85	21·33	32·96	Do.
Bhownugger	·55	20·41	30·76	Cloudy but no rain.

CROP REPORTS.

AGRA.—Cotton plants want fine weather; slightly damaged by too much rain.
DELHI.—Cotton plants want fine weather.
CAWNPORE.—Cotton plants want fine weather; slightly damaged by too much rain.
NAGPORE.—Cotton plants flourishing. Food grains doing well.
AMRAOTI.—Cotton plants flourishing. Early sowings flowering.
KHANGAUM.—Cotton plants flourishing and in flower. Food grains doing well.
BARSI.—Cotton plants flourishing.
BELLARY.—Rain much needed generally.
HUBLI.—All crops suffering from too little rain.
DHULIA.—Cotton plants flourishing, but want more rain.
JULGAON.—All crops doing well.
BROACH.—Cotton plants want fine weather; in the high grounds doing well, but poor on low land. Crop prospects generally good.
WUDWAN.—Cotton plants want fine weather.
VERAMGAUM.—Cotton plants slightly damaged by too much rain.
DHOLLERA.—Cotton plants seriously damaged by too much rain; and will have to be resown.
BHOWNUGGER.—Cotton plants flourishing. Crop prospects generally good.

WHEAT.—Supplies are being kept back to some extent by heavy rains up-country and this coupled with lower Exchange and easier Freight has helped to maintain prices at about their previous level in the face of extremely dull advices from home. We quote to-day:—Ekdani Pessy Rs. 26½ to 26¾, Jubbulpore Rs. 23½ to Rs. 24, Soft Red Ahmedabad Rs. 23⅞ to Rs. 24, No. 1 Club Delhi Rs. 24 to Rs. 24½, Laskari Rs. 22, Hard Red Khata Rs. 21½ per candy.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* has been in request to cover previous contracts and being now in but light supply has been run up to Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 6-9 per cwt. bazaar terms. *Rapeseed* is very dull and in old crop there is now next to nothing doing. Yellow Guzerat is quoted at Rs. 5-13, Brown Cawnpore at Rs. 4-13 per cwt. New Crop Yellow Guzerat is offering at Rs. 5-15 per cwt. without attracting buyers.

The comparative imports of wheat and seeds are as follows:—

			1885.	1884.	1883.
Wheat—For the week	cwt.	..	152,234	136,771	245,143
Since 1st Jan.	,,	..	7,420,061	5,876,160	7,932,819
Linseed—For the week	,,	..	30,342	26,376	77,407
,, Since 1st Jan.	,,	..	4,353,013	3,526,980	3,657,316
Rapeseed—For the week	,,	...	7,055	8,302	...
,, Since 1st Jan.	,,	..	1,397,767	909,366	...
Gingelly—For the week	,,	..	163	138	269
,, Since 1st Jan.	,,	..	996,020	786,493	960,168

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	727½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	820xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	498
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250		do.	105

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	12-14-5
Caroias	,,	235
Mexican Dollars	,,	222
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	240
Bar Silver, 17/9 betterness	,,	100-11
Gold Leaf	,,	20-5
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,,	20-8-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,,	20-7
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,,	20-5
Pekin Gold Bars	,,	20

MR. C. A. GRAVES,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 14, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite Watson's Hotel.

SIGHT-SAVING GLASSES.

MR. LAZARUS' system is first to examine the eyes and establish the refractive correction, after which the spectacles can be made according to what is required. This system prevents the painful effects that ignorance might cause besides trouble and expense. Spectacles and eyeglasses adapted by him being made not only to prescription but under his supervision.

Dr. Beaumont, Presidency Surgeon, Hyderabad, says:—Mr. Lazarus has shown me his method of testing the eyes of persons whose vision is defective and I consider that any one requiring spectacles may depend on being carefully fitted by him.

Pamphlet, with instructions how to get properly suited for mofussil residents, free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,

14, Rampart-row, Bombay, opposite Watson's Hotel. | No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,

IT is astonishing how the want of a slight knowledge of Greek entails so gross an ignorance of the most ordinary scientific names given to inventions of our days. How few even of our matriculated students know for instance that the word *ophthalmoscope* is derived from the Greek *ophthalmos*, eye, and *skopia*, a looking out or exploration; and, *oh tempora! oh mores!* how careless are they about studying what does not bring them a R (*upee*) A (*rna*) P (*ie*). Numbers see and read the word but never even think of what it means, till wanting a pair of spectacles, and not being easily suited, they begin to ask, perhaps when their eyes are already hurt by using ill-suited glasses:—"May not an ophthalmic optician do me some good?" Yes, sir; such an optician uses the ophthalmoscope, an instrument which enables him to see the interior of the eye (a special study with him) and to tell its defects. He can then effectually correct your defects of vision. You may get good pebbles at any large shop; the question only remains:—"Can you always choose a suitable pair yourself, or get a man whose knowledge of the eye can assure you that there is no danger of a bad fit?" If anybody wishes to be sure of a good pair of spectacles well adapted to his defective vision let him consult

Yours, &c.,
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Ophthalmic Opticians and Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.
Old Bond Street London, and Rampart Row (above Soundy & Co.,) Bombay.
ADVT.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

PAGE.
1 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—LATEST TELEGRAMS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE—GENERAL SUMMARY.
2 3 GENERAL SUMMARY.—Late News—The Loss of the "British Statesman."
4 TELEGRAMS.
5 Kashmere—Curiosities of Bohotgarampore—Departure of Sir Frederick Roberts—Death of His Highness Aga Ali Shah.
6 An Atrocious Murder—MILITARY.
7 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—The Bombay Abkari Commission—The Forest Commission.
8 Publication of Lottery Advertisements—A Disputed Share Transaction—Sale of Cotton Under a Guarantee.
9 Bombay Municipal Corporation—The Prosecution of a Parsee Engine-driver.
10 A Remarkable Story of Shipwrock and Loss of 100 Lives.
11 CORRESPONDENCE: The International Tribunals of Egypt—The Calley Case—Milch-Cattle Stables—The Maconochie Case—SPORTING: Cricket.
12 The Native Press—Victor Kanovics or Olivier Pain—Home Remittances—BENGAL—MADRAS AND SOUTHERN INDIA.
13 LEADING ARTICLES: Indian Military Expenditure—Frontier Roads and Railways.
14 LEADING ARTICLE: The Truth About a Recent Railway Incident.
15 LEADING ARTICLES: Native Professors in Bombay Colleges—The International Courts in Egypt.
16 LEADING ARTICLES: A Port Trust for Aden—A Torpedo Corps for Bombay—Milk Contamination in Bombay.
16 OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders.
17 Government of India Orders—Punjab Government Orders—N. W. P. Government Orders—British Burma Government Orders.
18 Madras Government Orders—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
19 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
20 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

EUROPE.

DEATH.

LATHAM—August 3, at Torquay, Katharine Charlotte, youngest daughter of Francis Law Latham, Advocate General of Bombay, aged 2 years and 3 months.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BHAISAHEB—August 24, at Kavasjee Patel-street, opposite to Nowrojee Wadia's house, Fort, Bhicajee Framjee Bhaisaheb aged 49 years. Deeply regretted. Funeral this day (Tuesday) at 6 a.m.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1885.

SOME interesting statistics in regard to fires and fire brigades, both in Bombay and in other large cities, are furnished in the report of the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents recently issued. A comparative statement giving the annual average of fires for twelve large cities in various parts of the world, shows an immunity for Bombay from this species of visitation that is not less striking than it is satisfactory. Certainly, in this respect Bombay may be said to be a favoured city. Of the twelve cities taken for purposes of comparison, London heads the list in the actual number of fires. With its enormous population of close upon four millions this is hardly to be wondered at; but even so, an annual average of nearly two thousand fires (the exact number is 1,991) seems hardly credible. Yet last year this average was considerably exceeded, and no less than 2,289 fires were reported to the London Fire Brigade. This gives almost exactly forty-four fires per week, or rather more than six for each day of twenty-four hours; from which it may be inferred that the post of a London fireman is hardly a sinecure. New York is next on the list, with an annual average of 1,783 fires, which come to somewhat less than thirty-five per week, or nearly five per diem. But the population of New York is less than one-third that of London, and therefore the proportion of fires to the number of inhabitants is very much greater. Thus while in London for every 100,000 people living in the city there occur on an average forty-nine fires in the year, an equal number of New Yorkers contrive to show the respectable average of one hundred and forty-four for the same period. In this respect New York is run pretty close by another American city. Boston with a population of 363,000—as compared with 1,243,000 for New York—has an average of three hundred and eighty-nine fires in the year, or one hundred and seventeen for each 100,000 inhabitants. Taking this standard of comparison, Chicago comes next with ninety-eight fires in the year for every 100,000 souls, then Cincinnati with eighty-five, Philadelphia with seventy-six, Manchester with fifty-nine, Baltimore with fifty-two, St. Louis with the same as London, viz., forty-nine, and last of all Bombay with an average of less than seven fires per annum for each 100,000 of its inhabitants. The actual figures for these cities are:—Cincinnati (population 256,000), annual average number of fires 213; Philadelphia (868,000), average 655; Manchester (339,000), average 328; Baltimore (332,000), average 172; St. Louis (351,000), average 197; Bombay (809,000), average 52.

It is a comfort to drop from these portentous records of the American cities to the modest and satisfactory returns of Bombay. That we should be to so great an extent exempt from what is practically a severe annual tax on the resources of the people of these various communities is certainly a matter for congratulation. The amount of property destroyed annually by fire in London amounts on an average to £1,100,000 sterling, in New York to £780,000, in Chicago to £360,000, in Manchester to £120,000, and in Baltimore to £70,000. In Bombay, however, our loss does not exceed, on an average, the sum of £25,000 in each year. The incidence of this "fire-tax," as it might be called, is best shown by a statement of the amount of loss per head that falls annually on the inhabitants of the various cities. Comparing results in this way, it appears that the tax in Chicago amounts to 180d. per head, in New York to 150d., in Cincinnati to 144d., in Philadelphia to 130d., in San Francisco to 122d., in St. Louis to 98d., in Boston to 95d., in London to 66d., in Manchester and Baltimore to 55d., in Paris to 34d., while in Bombay the annual destruction of property by fire would be represented by a payment of rather less than 7½d. by each inhabitant.

That Bombay enjoys this comparative immunity from fires is, however, due as much to natural causes as to the special precautions taken by the authorities to guard against danger. Many reasons can be assigned for the prevalence of fires in cities of the United States or in Europe, where no dwelling place, nor indeed scarcely a building of any kind, is without its stove or fireplace, or other means of producing warmth. From this great source of danger Bombay is almost entirely free, though the annals of its fire casualties prove that it is by no means deficient in the means and materials for a serious conflagration. In the abstract of the returns by the Commissioner of Police furnished in the report above referred to, a list is given of all the fires that have occurred in the island of Bombay since 1878, of which the causes, where these have been ascertained, are also stated. In by far the greater number of cases the word "unknown" appears in the column headed "Cause of the fire." However, the instances in which the authorities have been able to report the cause of a fire are not without their significance. Thus twelve fires are set down as attributable to "spontaneous combustion," several cases are given where "friction of machinery" has been the cause of disaster, and others where the upsetting of a kerosine lamp has done the mischief. It appears, therefore, that with the development of Bombay as a manufacturing and commercial centre the danger of fires will be on the increase. The storing of hazardous goods, the use of machinery turned at a high rate of speed, the artificial lighting of streets and buildings on a large scale—all these are incidents of the material progress of the city, and all have their attendant risk. So far, therefore, from sitting with folded hands, in calm self-content at the providential immunity from fires enjoyed by Bombay as compared with other cities, it is incumbent upon the authorities to make ample provision for the risks that must inevitably accumulate as time advances. It should be remembered that the upsetting of a kerosine lamp destroyed Chicago; and any one who has seen the narrow-streets of the native city, with their crowded buildings, will hardly deny the possibility of such a catastrophe in Bombay. Moreover, cotton mills, flour mills, ice factories, etc., are no more likely to be exempt from fire risk here than they are at home or in the United States; and every day concerns of this kind are being started by enterprising companies.

But the comparative statistics of the fire brigades which are also given in the report are by no means so satisfactory as the figures that have been quoted above. Out of fifteen large cities for which returns are furnished, Bombay is the only one the number of whose firemen is set down as *nil*. London has 589 firemen and 170 engines, Paris 1,500 firemen and 203 engines. St. Petersburg, with a population less by 100,000 than that of Bombay, has 1,150 fireman and 37 engines. New York has 690 firemen and 38 engines, while the smaller American cities in the list have all of them establishments ranging from 100 to 400 or 500 men. The cost of these brigades in many cases is very heavy. Boston spends £110,000 sterling annually on its brigade, which is equivalent to a rate of 79d. levied on each inhabitant. New York spends £250,000 annually for the same purpose, or 48d. per head of its population. The cost of the brigades of London and of Paris amounts to £96,000 and £98,000, or to 6d. and 11d. respectively per head of the population. Philadelphia, a somewhat larger city than Bombay, spends £103,000 per annum on its fire establishment, or 29d. per head of the population. Cincinnati, a city less than one-third its size, pays £62,000. But tremendous, indeed, is the drop when one comes to Bombay. The whole sum that this great and flourishing city thinks fit to lavish upon its fire establishment—and which, by the way, is more than covered by a special tax levied upon the insurance companies—is £2,600 sterling per annum, which would represent a poll-tax of rather less than three farthings on the inhabitants of Bombay. Even this infinitesimal charge, however, is not treated as part of the regular current expenditure of the Municipality, and Bombay is probably the only city of its size, with any pretensions to civilisation and enlightenment, in which the citizens make no contribution whatever for the purpose of mutual protection against fire.

THE saying that the battles of England were won upon the playgrounds of her schools has been often repeated, and we are sure no sport-loving Englishman will doubt the truth of it. To the foreigner the Englishman's love of sport, and the difficulty and danger which he encounters in the pursuit of it, is inexplicable. He generally puts it down as a symptom of the national character of eccentricity for which the Englishman gets credit on the Continent. It was only a few years ago that an official veto was put on an attempt to introduce foot-ball in Germany by some English students. It is true that last season a team of cricketers from Paris did visit England, but there were very few *bona fide* Frenchmen amongst them, and they did little worth mentioning. Nowhere else, in Europe, has cricket taken deep root, and, in spite of the insidious approaches of lawn-tennis, it still reigns supreme as the national game of Englishmen. But the purely English game, which could not be transplanted to Continental Europe, may, strangely enough, be found flourishing on India's soil. Bombay is the head-quarters of native cricket, and though the game is played by natives in other Presidencies nowhere else have they shown so much aptitude in learning it. The enthusiastic crowd that assembled to see the match between a picked team of the Parsees and the representatives of the Gymkhana showed what interest was taken in the game. Though at times the rain descended in torrents, not one of the thousands of native spectators moved from his place. It could not but do good to the heart of every Englishman present to see the game played with so much zest. Whatever may have been their deficiencies it was evident that the Parsee cricketers had their whole heart in the game. They also showed that they had some good natural cricket in them. It is to be expected that in one department of the game—batting—where excellence could only follow proper instruction and favourable opportunities, they should not show to much advantage. But in fielding and bowling, which require little teaching, they were more successful. By no means the least important feature in the game was the apparent cordiality tempered by friendly rivalry that existed between the two teams. From encounters of this kind we may expect almost as much good feeling between the two races to arise as from political meetings.

THE English Government do not know M. Henri Rochefort, or they would never have taken the trouble to prove to him that Olivier Pain died of fever at Omdurman, near Khartoum, and that Lord Wolseley had no hand in his death. For it really matters nothing to M. Rochefort's argument whether his friend died in the rebel camp or in Lord Wolseley's. He wants to rave against some one or something, and he raves at Lord Wolseley and the English because Gambetta, whom he once asked to save his life, has passed out of reach even of his mud-throwing, and people are tired of hearing how he hates M. Jules Ferry, and are somewhat indifferent to his opinions about M. Brisson. Only let some one who has done him a turn come forward, and the grateful and loyal Rochefort will hurl at him all the compliments of which Lord Wolseley and the British happen just now to be the recipients. Major Kitchener's official report of Olivier Pain's death will be no evidence to M. Rochefort. There are a thousand ways open to him of making nought of it. He may even deny the existence of Major Kitchener, as during the Tunisian campaign he denied the existence of the Khroumirs. Or, if he graciously admits that such a person walks the earth, he may take it for granted that, being an Englishman, he is a liar, or that Lord Wolseley, being another of the accursed brood, has cooked his report. Or if he allows his admission to go so far as that, he may declare that, although Pain died in the rebel camp at Omdurman, he died by the hands of Lord Wolseley, who stole by night from Korti to Khartoum—a mere matter of a couple of hundred miles—entered the camp in disguise, and there slaughtered in cold blood the innocent Olivier Pain. M. Rochefort, in fact, is ready to disprove any evidence that the perfidious English may bring forward, and if it were to be shown that the interesting person who is languishing in Cochin gaol is Olivier Pain, Lord Wolseley and Lord Lyons and the British Government would still be arraigned day by day in the columns of the *Intransigeant* for his murder. The kind and quality of evidence which is necessary to rid a monomaniac of his monomania is not yet known to man, and the Government would have done well not to have attempted to cure M. Henri Rochefort of his insanity.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 7.

LORD R. CHURCHILL makes it a rule never to do anything like anybody else, and that is perhaps the main reason why he has become so interesting a public character. His speech of last night, in introducing the Indian Budget, showed that he is capable of striking out a new line for himself, even when he is dealing with so dull a subject as finance. He went through the detailed figures of the Budget with ill-concealed impatience, and then suddenly excited the greatest commotion in the Liberal ranks by making a fierce personal attack on Lord Ripon, to whose want of foresight and stupidity he attributes the existing disorganisation of the Indian finances. Mr. J. K. Cross and Lord Hartington vehemently protested against what they condemned as an unprecedented innovation in Parliamentary practice, and they urged with some force that notice ought to have been given to Lord Ripon's friends of the Secretary of State's intention to denounce the late Viceroy's administration as most disastrous to the interests of India. Mr. Stanhope, however, came to the rescue of Lord Randolph by quoting the precedent of Mr. Childers's attack on the financial administration of his predecessors, inserted by him last year without notice in the financial statement which it was his business as Chancellor of the Exchequer to lay before the House. Again, any inclination one might otherwise have felt to sympathise with Lord Ripon when assailed in this way has been destroyed by the conduct of the ex-Viceroy since he retur

TELEGRAMS.

DISASTROUS RAINS AT AGRA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, AUG. 24.

There has been heavy and continuous rain here throughout yesterday and to-day, with high winds, doing considerable damage to the standing crops. Large numbers of trees have been uprooted, and many houses in the city are falling. The weather remains still threatening.

THE SOLDIERS' EXHIBITION AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 24.

The exhibition is a great success. Among the exhibits are cabinetwork, needlework, and model engines of excellent construction. A very large number of people were present to-day, including Lord and Lady Reay, General Hardinge, and Sir John Rose. In declaring the exhibition open, the Commander-in-Chief said he would not detain the company by a long preface to the formality. It was hoped the exhibition this year would, like those which have preceded it, have maintained its high place and reaped a success as gratifying as was invariably the case. On this occasion, too, they had the honour of the presence of the Governor and Lady Reay, and the speaker would have preferred that His Excellency should address the assembly, as he would do so with more ability. These exhibitions, being of a technical character, were closely associated with one of the strong points in which the public felt an unusual confidence in the head of the Government—that of being familiar with the difficulties of technical education. General Hardinge was sorry to hear from the secretary of the exhibition that a decided falling-off was noticeable in the number of exhibits this year. This decline was owing to the rumours of war and the exciting position of affairs, which had in a great measure distracted the attention of soldiers from industrial pursuits. This feeling, however, had not communicated itself to the wives and children of soldiers. Their exhibits were marked by an improvement both in the quality and quantity of the work. Without further circumlocution, His Excellency invited the assembly to examine the products of the exhibition. He hoped that their criticisms would be tempered with that indulgence they had always shown to affairs connected with the army.

CALCUTTA NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 24.

The Government steamer Undaunted, which was sent out to look after the wreck of the British Statesman, has returned with six more survivors of that ill-fated vessel, making in all twelve rescued out of a crew of 29 men all told.

There has been an unprecedented rainfall here, eight inches being registered between Saturday midday and noon yesterday.

A monster meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta and its suburbs will be held to-morrow at the Town Hall to consider the best way of perpetuating the memory of the late Rev. Dr. Kisto Mohun Banerjee.

Sir Richard Garth has recovered sufficiently to attend to his duties, and is expected in town to-day.

The latest telegrams state that Sir Rivers Thompson is improving in health steadily.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ACCUSATIONS REGARDING OLIVIER PAIN.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

M. Henri Rochefort, in his paper, the *Intransigeant*, is daily publishing insulting and threatening articles against the British Government and its Ambassador at Paris.

He also charges Lord Wolseley with the murder of Olivier Pain.

In consequence of these attacks, the Government has published a telegram from Major Kitchener, officially declaring that Olivier Pain died at Omdurman last autumn, and declaring the statement that he was murdered to be utterly false.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has embarked at Aberdeen on a cruise to Drontheim, on the coast of Norway.

THE RUSSO-COREAN TREATY.

ST. PETERSBURG, AUG. 23.

The existence of a treaty between Russia and Corea is denied here.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE ZULFIKAR QUESTION.

The German-Russian newspaper, the *Herold*, states that the Russian Government has waived its claims regarding Zulfikar.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

The London press this morning confirm the statement made by the St. Petersburg *Herold* that the Russian Government has waived its claims regarding Zulfikar.

THE EMPERORS OF RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, AUG. 23.

The Czar, Czarina, and Czarewitch have started for Kremiser, in Moravia, to meet the Emperor and Empress of Austria.

M. de Giers and Count de Kalnoky will be present at the meeting of the two Emperors.

THE ANTI-GERMAN AGITATION IN MADRID.

MADRID, AUG. 23.

A meeting attended by 30,000 persons took place here to-day in order to protest against the German annexation of some of the Caroline Islands claimed by Spain. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

THE THREATENED RUPTURE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

Anxiety still continues regarding the issue of the negotiations which are proceeding between Spain and Germany.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening.

SUEZ, AUG. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 22.

The Anchor Line steamer California left here for Bombay this evening.

SUEZ, AUG. 23.

The Hall Line steamer Wernuth Hall, outward bound for Bombay, left here to-night.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Indus arrived here yesterday afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	.....	4⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	.....	75⅝
4½ „ „	.....	76¼
3 „ Consols for account	.....	100
3½ „ Sterling Loan	.....	102⅛
4½ „ French Rentes	.....	109
Bar Silver	.....	48½

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(AUGUST 24.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, imperfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, imperfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Turkish route interrupted between Bushire and Fao.

Next weekly mail leaves Bushire over interrupted section 27th August.

Cable, Suakim-Perim still interrupted.

Bangkok to Saigon still interrupted.

Suez route still working imperfectly.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, August 23.

10 p.m.	79·7

MONDAY, August 24.

6 a.m.	77·2
10 a.m.	81·4
2 p.m.	80·4
4 p.m.	79·1

The flag over the American Consulate will be displayed at half-mast for a period of thirty days from to-day, as an expression of honour to the memory of the late ex-President, General Ulysses S. Grant.

ACCORDING to a letter from the acting Agent, West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway Company, Limited, to the Director of the Indian Marine, on the 13th instant the red buoy marking "Marmagoa Rock" broke adrift. The buoy has been recovered, and will be replaced as soon as the weather permits.

WE learn that the following are the real facts of the accidents to members of the pilot service to which we yesterday referred. Mr. J. Smith, harbour master in charge of No. 3 pilot schooner, when at the outer station on the 15th inst., was thrown against an iron stanchion of the poop rail, by a sudden lurch of the vessel. He broke or fractured one of his ribs and otherwise injured his left side. The other accident happened as follows:—Mr. Canavan, acting first-grade pilot, after piloting the s. s. Nederland en Orange to sea, was leaving that vessel at the outer pilot station on Saturday evening, when in going down the vessel's side into the schooner's boat, he got his feet entangled in the bight of a rope. This pitched him against the ship's side and threw him overboard, dislocating his collar-bone in the fall.

THE Burmese embassy who are on the eve of their departure for Paris consist of Minghee Menlah Maha Sithou Kior. Woon douk taw Thanjet Woon Ming, the chief of the embassy; Maha Minlah kio din Sayay Daw Ghee, first secretary to the embassy; and Maha Minlah kio Goung Sayay Daw Ghee, second secretary to the embassy. It was the intention of the chief of the embassy to leave by the mail-steamer this afternoon for Brindisi. This is now somewhat doubtful, one of the staff being ill. Should his recovery be delayed the Embassy will probably postpone their departure for another fortnight.

MR. JARDINE, President of the Burma Educational Syndicate, is about to present to that body a library of useful and entertaining literature consisting of 600 or 700 volumes as the nucleus of a lending library. It will be recollected that the Syndicate some years ago established the Bernard Free Library, which now contains some thousands of volumes, the best books on every branch of science, art, and literature. This is, however, a reference library, and the books may not be taken out of the building. The new collection presented by Mr. Jardine will be available for readers who wish to take the books home with them.

COLONEL MIRZA ATTA-ULLA KHAN, the British Agent at the Court of the Amir of Afghanistan and its dependencies, reached Kabul, all well, on the 9th inst., and was received with the greatest civility and honour by the Amir's officials. A guard of honour had met the Agent at the frontier, the Mission being entertained at Jellalabad and elsewhere under the Amir's orders. Everything was done to make the journey from Peshawur to Kabul easy and pleasant. Colonel Mirza Atta-ulla Khan reports that nothing could exceed the kindness and friendship shown him by the Amir, who has expressed himself very pleased at having the Agent at his Court, assuring him that he and his followers are most welcome to Kabul, and shall live there in ease and comfort. The Agent's entry into Kabul was attended with considerable pomp and ceremony, and he appears to be very pleased with his reception.

THE Maharaja of Johore has distributed a number of magnificent and very costly presents among the members of the Royal family. They are not mere ordinary gifts, but articles of great value. Royalties are always among the most voracious of mankind, and German Royalties are ever foremost in a "grabbing" contest, and they are "graciously pleased to accept" anything that may be offered, if only it be a gift of sufficient value. *Truth* is disposed to think, however, that Royalties are guilty of very serious indiscretion in accepting the presents of an Eastern potentate, as such personages invariably regard *de jure* gifts as *de-facto* bribes, and probably the Maharaja, having only a blundering and defective knowledge of the methods of English government, looks upon his splendid offerings as "bread cast upon the waters, to be found after many days," so that the princes may ultimately find themselves placed in a somewhat equivocal position, with mischievous results to our prestige in the East. The *World* mentions that, notwithstanding the great amount of private hospitality which has been extended to them on all sides, both the Maharaja and his brother have taken no pains to hide the mortification they feel at not having been officially received as Royal guests.

Truth writes:—The Duke of Edinburgh's chance of obtaining the Mediterranean command is again overshadowed, and I hear that the appointment will not be sanctioned by Lord Salisbury, unless all pending difficulties with the Russian Government are finally settled. The Duke will be bitterly disappointed should he lose this berth, to obtain which he has been working solicitously for a long time past. If it be deemed inexpedient to appoint the Duke of Edinburgh, I shall not be surprised should Sir William Hewett be selected to succeed Lord John Hay, and his appointment would be highly popular in the service.

THE East India Army Pensions Deficiency Bill has passed through Committee of the House of Commons and been read a third time.

THE will of the late General Earle, who was killed at the battle of Kerbekan, has been proved under £103,000.

PROF. VAMBERY'S new work is to be called "The Coming Struggle for India." It will be furnished with a map in colours of Central Asia, showing the successive advances of Russia towards India.

As an instance of the movement in favour of technical education which is going on in England may be cited the recent gift of the Society of Merchant Venturers to the city of Bristol of a School of Science, Technology, and Commerce, at a cost of £50,000.

BELGIUM ceases at the end of the year to belong to the Latin Union. If before then the result of the Paris Conference is not modified by new negotiations, Belgium will eventually adopt a gold standard. The Belgian delegates have withdrawn from the Conference.

THE *Standard* says it has been decided to withhold from publication the Report of Drs. Klein and Gibbes upon Dr. Koch's discoveries in relation to the germ theory of cholera, until the conclusions of a committee appointed by the Secretary of State for India with reference to that report are also ready.

FROM Spires comes the almost incredible story that nine pupils of the High School had conspired to murder an under-master whom they disliked. Everything was arranged, and two daggers and a loaded revolver were in readiness for the execution, when one young conspirator repented and confessed. All the pupils concerned were expelled.

THE *Standard* says that the attack which Lord Randolph Churchill made in his Budget speech on the Government of Lord Ripon created much surprise on the Opposition side of the House. Communications were at once sent to Lord Ripon and Lord Kimberley, and it was expected that they would both call attention to the subject in the Upper House.

LORD WOLSELEY will resume the appointment of Adjutant-General at Head-quarters on the 1st of September, and Lieutenant-General Sir A. Alison, Bart., will resume the command at Aldershot. Major-General Harman, C.B., will be appointed Military Secretary, and he will be succeeded as Deputy-Adjutant General by Major-General Sir G. R. Greaves.

THE *Political Correspondence*, published in Vienna, learns from St. Petersburg that a Russian caravan has been plundered by Afghan robbers. The officers of the Russian army in Central Asia are said to believe that General Komaroff will be unable to obey the orders of his Government to maintain his present positions, because the Afghans are threatening to advance.

THE Russian Baltic fleet is now in full practice at different points. An evolutionary squadron and one for artillery practice are at present in the roads of Revel. The former, under Vice-Admiral Pilkin, will shortly repair to Biorko, where a torpedo squadron is already stationed. The squadron of the Naval School is concentrated in the Trauszund and the Hydrographical Detachment is at work along the Finnish coast near Abo, while a flotilla of torpedo-boats is cruising along the coast of the Gulf of Riga.

THE expulsion of Russo-Polish subjects from the eastern provinces of Prussia is proceeding apace. Persons who have been forty years in Prussia and have served their time in the German army have been peremptorily requested to quit German soil, and a young Russian physician and several students at the University of Breslau have also received notice to leave the country. This last action of the authorities has been received with special disfavour by the German press; and it is recognised that the instinct of self-preservation has been pushed to an extreme of illiberality and absurdity. It would be a bad thing for Germany if her universities were closed to foreign devotees of science.

A BRITISH officer who has just written an account of "Suakim in 1885" gives a striking history of the career of Osman Digma. He says that the Mahdi's lieutenant is the son of French parents of the name of Vinet, and that his early education was received at Rouen and Paris. While still a boy his parents went to Alexandria, where his father dying, his mother married an Arab merchant, Osman Digma by name. Osman Digma took a fancy to young George Vinet, brought him up as a Mussulman, and sent him to the military school at Cairo, where Arabi Pasha was one of his schoolmates. At the death of his stepfather, who had established himself at Suakim as a slave dealer and general merchant, George Vinet carried on the business, and apparently at this time assumed the name of Osman Digma. In 1882, carried away alike by the proverbial zeal of a convert and sympathy with Arabi, he declared against the English, and became one of the principal lieutenants of the false prophet.

A CANTERBURY correspondent writes:—Much uneasiness is being caused by the continued absence of tidings as to Mr. F. A. Gower, who lately carried on a series of experiments with a view to testing the adaptability of balloons to war purposes. Mr. Gower, who is well known to the scientific world as a joint patentee of the famous Gower-Bell telephone, had made Hythe the centre of his operations, and thence made several ascents. His final undertaking in this country was a successful aerial voyage across the Channel early in June. He continued his trial-trips in France, and met with a misadventure while awaiting an opportunity of returning in a balloon to England. Undeterred by this, he made an ascent on the 18th of July from Cherbourg, and since that date nothing definite is known of his whereabouts. A pilot-balloon which he had previously despatched has been found and sent on to Hythe; and a balloon has been picked up without a car some thirty miles off Dieppe. Twenty days having now elapsed since the ascent, and no message having been received from Mr. Gower, whose invariable practice it was at once to notify by wire his safety at either Cherbourg or Hythe, at both of which places he has left property, the gravest fears are entertained that he has been drowned. It may be mentioned that the experiments being carried on by Mr. Gower were within the cognisance of the Government, and have so far, it is believed, proved of a very satisfactory character.

SOME of the home papers, in spite of rumours of dissension, are congratulating the Government upon the good fortune that has attended them so far. Thus, the *Statist* says:—The good fortune of Ministers since they came into power has been exceptional, both at home and abroad. The combination of Continental Powers that confronted the late Government has either broken up, or has tacitly consented to suspend its action until the result of the coming elections is known. Prince Bismarck, who everywhere was found an opponent by Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville, is now eager to smooth the way for Lord Salisbury. The country hears no more of German encroachment in Africa or of humiliating notes from Berlin, and even Russia seems disposed to conclude amicably the negotiations on which it has entered. The Egyptian Question, consequently, is in a fair way of being settled. Already the new loan which Mr. Gladstone, with all his efforts, failed to obtain the consent of the other Powers to bring out, has been actually issued, and there seems a prospect also of an agreement on the other points of the Egyptian Question. Lastly, the Mahdi's death has relieved Ministers of immediate danger, at any rate, of an invasion of Egypt. In short, when we call to mind the state of our foreign relations a few months ago and contrast it with what we see at present, the change seems almost magical. To a large extent it is due to the tact and sound judgment of Lord Salisbury; or perhaps it would be more correct to say that the unsatisfactory state of our foreign relations recently was due to the want of tact and want of judgment on the part of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville, and that as soon as they had been removed from office, the other Powers hastened to show that they were animated by no ill-will to this country, but desired to live in amity with it. In any event, the change is so great that it must strike the imagination of the people, and must count for much in the coming elections.

THE use of the revolver is becoming terribly frequent in Paris. On a Saturday evening there was a great commotion on the Place de la Bastille. A contractor had had a dispute with a landlord about some work, and the case had just been decided against the contractor by the Tribunal of Commerce. The contractor was returning home with his son, when he perceived the landlord in conversation with two other persons. Rushing up to the landlord, he abused him roundly, and then producing a revolver, fired two shots at him. His victim fell to the ground badly hurt. The second outrage occurred on the following Sunday morning. A cafewaiter, named Mathien, insulted Mdlle. Schneider, the cashier, so grossly that she complained to Mr. Flong, proprietor. Mathien was dismissed. As Mdlle. Schneider was going home along the Boulevard St. Michel, Mathien, who had been lying in wait for her, darted out and fired three shots at her, wounding her severely in the shoulder. The two men, Hume and Form, who waylaid and murdered a man in a lonely part of the Vincennes Wood, have received lenient sentences. They were identified by the girl who was in company with the deceased before his murder. The jury were agreed as to their guilt, but found extenuating circumstances. Form was condemned to six years' imprisonment, and Hume to ten years' penal servitude. A boy named Mazoyer, fourteen years old, has been convicted at Chalons of killing a boy aged twelve. He applied to a farmer for a shepherd's place; but, being a notorious thief, was rejected. The farmer took a boy named Margain. Mazoyer fancied that if he could put Margain out of the way he would become the shepherd. Under pretence of showing him a bird's-nest, he enticed the lad away from his flock to the banks of a river, threw him into the water, and then stabbed him to death with a knife. Extenuating circumstances being found in consequence of the prisoner's youth, a sentence was passed of ten years' imprisonment.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Brigadier-General Gillespie C.B., Quartermaster-General, and Captain Shephard, A.D.C., leaves Poona on the 26th inst. for a tour of inspection in Central India and Rajputana, returning about the 9th September.

THE new rifle with which our troops are to be armed, says the *World*, will be the most perfect military arm in the world, and great results are expected from it. In principle it is much the same as the Martini-Henry now in use, but there will be a slight decrease in the calibre, and the system of rifling will be different. It will fire a much lighter bullet with the same powder charge, which will give it a very high velocity—about 1,600 f.s. at starting is expected—and the decreased calibre will make its path the more dangerous. The built-up cartridge, of which so much has been said lately, will give way to one of "solid-drawn" metal, and if there is any more jamming of cartridges it will then be impossible to lay the blame on the cartridge itself, but the proper delinquent—in nine cases out of ten either the rifle or the firer—will have to bear the brunt. For the present the rifle is only experimental, but we shall see it in the service before long.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Previously registered.	51	16	53	79	54	00	57	93
Aug. 23, Sunday	0	36	.....		.....		.....	
„ 24, Monday	.....		0	3	0	4	0	0 0
Total.....	51	52	53	82	54	4	57	93
Corresponding date last year	45	23	51	88	49	65	48	18

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 3, Farringdon Road, London.

THE CATLEY CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the subscription for Catley's family is filled may I ask if anything has been done for the relatives of the guard, Robert Henry Chatten, whose death resulted from the accident?

Aug. 23. A.

MR. MACONOCHIE'S CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It seems to have escaped notice that Mr. Maconochie is a very junior Civilian (of 1882). "Acting" promotion has not at present reached below the men of 1880. There are eight men still to get even this before Mr. Maconochie's turn would come. If, therefore, his punishment had been for less than two years, it would probably have been no punishment at all, since he would not have been entitled to promotion while it was in force.

Aug. 22. G.

THE FOREST COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A seemingly trustworthy report is current here, that Rao Bahadur D. G. Gupte has resigned his appointment on the Forest Commission. The Thana Forest, Abkari, and Land Sabha have telegraphed to request H. E. the Governor in Council to fill the vacancy by appointing the Hon. Rao Bahadur M. G. Ranade. Should His Excellency accede to this request it will increase the confidence of the people in the just motives of the Government, and will give universal gratification. As the inquiry is not to be restricted to the Thana zilla alone, but is to embrace all the districts where these forest grievances are complained of, it is to men of the calibre of the Hon. Rao Bahadur that the people in general look for help. The Hon. Rao Bahadur in accepting the offer, should it be made, will greatly serve the public. His learning and wide experience will be of great value in successfully coping with, and making once for all a satisfactory solution of, this most harassing and intricate problem of forest conservancy.

Aug. 24. THANA.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

MR. MANECKJEE CURSETJEE presided yesterday at the annual general meeting of the subscribers of this institution, which was held at the school-room, Albert Hall. The following gentlemen were present:—Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, C. I. E., Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Vuudravandas Purshotamdas, Jehangeer B. Vacha, K. R. Kolajee, Harichand Sadashewjee, and J. C. Cama.

Mr. J. C. Cama, honorary secretary to the institution, read the report, from which it appears that the institution was engrafted in 1863 on the "Young Ladies' Institute." Both these institutions were founded, more than a quarter of a century ago, by their president, Mr. Maneckjee Cursetjee. The object of the school is to educate and enlighten native girls of respectability on the European system. At the end of July, 1885, there were eighty girls receiving instruction at the school. It was stated that the numbers might have been multiplied by scores; but under the stringent bye-laws of the school none but girls of respectable parentage could be admitted into its portals. The institution not being a public or an eleemosynary one, it was not open to all, without discrimination. The subjects taught in the school are reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, popular science, plain needlework, knitting and embroidery, vocal and instrumental music, and drawing. The board of directors expressed their grateful appreciation of the kindness of the examiners, both ladies and gentlmen (Mrs. Birdwood, Mrs. Macmillan, Mr. D. N. Wadia and Mr. J. A. Dalal) for the trouble they took in examining the girls and young ladies in their several classes. It appeared from the reports of the examiners that the progress made by the girls was very satisfactory, and reflected credit on Miss Cockman, and her assistants, Mrs. Nanabhai N. Master and Miss D'Souza, to all of whom the board tendered their thanks. The result of the examination would have been still more satisfactory but for the frequent changes of lady superintendents. The education imparted is entirely secular, the object being to preserve the catholic character of the institution. However, the common principles of morality, which constitute the basis of every religion, are inculcated. The income from all sources was for a length of time not sufficient to make both ends meet, and consequently the institution was a drain on the president's purse, who had to make up the deficits by contributing from one to two hundred rupees monthly. But at present the financial prospects of the institution were better, and it is believed that now the regular income would be quite sufficient to meet its wants. The board regretted the loss of their valued colleague, Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, the eldest of the life governors, and formerly for many years a director, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Cama's death.

Resolutions were passed, adopting the report and accounts of the institution from the 1st January, 1878, to 31st July, 1885; and re-electing Messrs. Maneckjee Cursetjee, J. B. Vacha, Vundravandas Purshotamdas, Harichund Sadashewjee, Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, and J. C. Cama directors of the institution. A vote of thanks was passed to the board of directors for the excellent management of the institution, and another to the ladies and gentlemen who examined the girls attending the school. Mr. Jehangeer Gustadjee was thanked for auditing the accounts, and Messrs. M. M. Bhownagree, Harichand Sadashewjee, and Framjee K. Patack were thanked for their services as honorary secretaries during their respective periods of office. A special vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to Miss Shereenbai Maneckjee Cursetjee for superintending the school, and for the warm interest she has always taken in the institution. Thanks were also voted to Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban for the valuable assistance he had rendered by gratuitously preparing the design and superintending the building of the Albert Hall. Mr. Murzban was elected an honorary life governor of the institution. A vote of thanks to the president was cordially carried, and the proceedings terminated.

CRICKET.

A MATCH was played at Nusseerabad on the 13th instant, between the Lancashire Fusiliers and "F" Battery 2nd Brigade R. A., and resulted in favour of the R. A. by 4 wickets and 23 runs.

For the Fusiliers the greatest number of runs were contributed by Major Collingwood and Lieut. Page, both of whom played excellent and steady innings; none of the others reached double figures.

In the Gunners' team Gunner Parker had to retire after putting together 22 runs, as he was feeling ill. Lieutenant Williams played a determined bat for 55, at which point he was disposed of by Wallington, into whose hand in playing forward he unintentionally returned the leather.

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS.

Lieutenant, Page, b. Williams	... ...	28
„ „ Weane, b. Williams	... ...	0
„ Hicks, b. Williams	... ...	1
Private Gault, b. Williams	... ...	9
Major Collingwood, not out	... ...	30
Lieutenant Wallington, l. b. w. Varty	...	0
Mr. Dominic, c. Crealock, b. Varty	...	2
Private Caspar, b. Varty	... ...	0
Sergeant-Major Cameron, b. Varty	...	2
Private Wright, b. O'Callaghan	... ...	2
„ Marshall, b. Varty	... ...	1
Leg-byes	...	1
Total	..	82

"F." 2, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Gunner Parker, retired	... ...	22
Bombr. Rippington, b. Dominic	... ...	1
Sergeant-Major Bolton, c. and b. Wallington	...	8
Driver Lennay, c. and b. Wallington	...	0
Lieutenant Williams, c. and b. Wallington	...	55
Gunner Varty, C. Collingwood, b. Wallington	...	8
Doctor O'Callaghan, not out	... ...	5
Gunner Crealock, not out	... ...	0
Bombr. Smithson, to bat	... ...	0
„ Craddock, to bat	... ...	0
„ Wilson, to bat	... ...	0
Byes	...	5
Leg-byes	...	1
Total	...	105

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 22nd August, as compared with the statement of the 15th August:—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 15, Rs.	Aug. 22, Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	43,91,851	39,77,570
do. do. at Branches	22,94,438	17,12,022
Other Deposits	2,12,04,014	1,99,74,956
Post Bills	9,365	3,731
Cash Credits undrawn	11,34,337	10,17,766
	4,17,37,175	3,91,91,065
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	39,41,359	39,33,119
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	25,67,935	23,71,812
Loans, on Security of do.	14 85,472	26,78,683
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,360	2,110
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,56 19,200	1,45,25 886
Stamps	22,684	22,674
Bond Stock Rs. 3,75,013		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,65,000		
	3,08 086	3,10,613
Cash Balances with Correspondents	10 57,400	11,08,730
Cash and Currency Notes	1,67,35,421	1,42,37,078
	4,17,37,175	3,91,91,065

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Carthage, Captain G. N. Hector, will sail to-day for London with the European mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs Willaume, 2 children and ayah
Mr and Mrs C A Beyts
Mr H Howick
Mrs Crockett
Mrs Mackenzie, 2 infants and European nurse
Mr F H Black and child
Mr W A Lawrence
Mr and Mrs Holwarthy and infant
Mr H W Martin
Maj J M F England
Mr K Watkin Williams
Mr Mahtabadin Ahmed
Mr and Mrs Bryce Gordon
Two Misses Scrowgie
Mrs T H Sealy
Sister Paulina
Col and Mrs G J Smart
infant and European nurse

FOR SUEZ.—Sayed Shah Liyahkutaly.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr H P Gwyne James
Mr W Do thain
Mr C J O' Donnell
Mr D Mackenzie
Mr S Whimper
Mr G H Henderson
Mr F T Williame

FOR VENICE.

Capt M A Burke
Mr J Y Lang
Mrs Rohlfs
Capt Herbig and man-servant
Mr G S Murray

FOR ADEN.

Kassinath Bhugwant and wife
Mr D Silva and servant

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. Gwalior, Captain P. Harris, sailing on 1st September.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr A H Farquharson
Maj M J Ramsay

By the s. s. Parramatta, Captain W. D. Anderson, to London on 8th September.

FOR LONDON.

Lord H Grosvenor
Lord A Grosvenor
Mrs Showell
Mr and Mrs L P Pugh

By the s. s. Cathay, T. Fairclough, to Marseilles on 15th September.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr and Mrs Gibson and child and ayah
Mrs Grant child and nurse
Hon Justice J Scott

FOR BRINDISI.

Hon Justice J F Norris
Dy Surgn-Genl T E H Jewlett

FOR LONDON.—Mr D B Mayer.

THE LOSS OF THE BRITISH STATESMAN.

THE sudden loss of a fine ship like the British Statesman, of 1,202 tons, will cast a sad gloom over all the shipping community of port of Calcutta. She only discharged her pilot on the evening of the 16th instant, and before twelve hours were over she had foundered in deep water, having literally been swamped by a heavy rolling sea from the southward, and out of a crew of 29 men only the chief mate, third mate, and four of the crew are yet known to have been saved. Owing to the suddenness of the catastrophe, very probably hardly realised by a great number of them, the poor fellows were possibly drawn down by the influx of water at the wreck and being entangled on the rigging were unable to relieve themselves.

We have been favoured with the following official report of the sad occurrence made by the Chief Officer of the ship, Mr. Drake, to the Acting Port Officer:—

The pilot, Mr. Christie, left the ship at 6-30 p.m. Sunday, August 16th, and the tug cast us off at 7 p.m., the Eastern Channel Light bearing north about six miles distant. We made sail to topsails, foresail, and lower staysails, wind W. S. W. fresh breeze, and stood down close hauled on the starboard tack; 8 p.m. set fore and main topgallant sails. 10 p.m., wind unsteady in force, and heavy head sea; furled outer jib. Midnight, sharp squalls from W S. W; furled foretop-gallant sail; 2 a.m., on the 17th furled maintop gallant sail, head sea at times being very heavy, ship heading S ½ E. From 4 to 7 a.m., strong breeze and sharp squalls from west; 7-30 a.m. lowered mizzentopsail; 7-55 a.m. there was a squall making up from W. N. W. The Captain gave orders to luff, and the ship came up to S. W. The squall was not a heavy one, and the ship did not seem to feel it much at this time. A very heavy sea from the southward came up on the lee bow, smashing the forward house, and carrying away the port-quarter boat, which was hanging to the davits. The ship headed to port with the weight of water on her deck. This sea was followed immediately by another still heavier, and which washed away the portside of the after-house, used as a hospital when carrying coolies. Orders were then given by the Captain to let go topsail halyards and sheets; the yard came down, but the sheets scarcely started, as there was not much wind. The vessel still did not righten; the Captain gave orders to cut away the masts, but the carpenters' tools having been washed away by the first sea, no axes could be obtained. The seas continued to break over the lee bow, and the ship settled down on her beam ends. Orders were then given to cut away the boats, and for all hands to get outside the vessel. While standing on the side, one of the plates burst abreast the after hatch, the air escaping with a terrific noise like steam. On this the ship turned over keel up and went down immediately, every one appearing to go down with the ship. I was taken down four times by the suction. When I came to the surface the last time, I saw a boat floating, bottom up, a few yards from me. I swam to her and got on the keel. Just at this time. I heard the Captain's voice saying, "Drake, here I am." I looked in the direction, and saw the Captain whirling in an eddy, and struggling hard, and then he suddenly disappeared. I saw nothing more of him. After being on the bottom of the boat for two hours, I was taken off by the sail-maker and Tiddy, Ordinary Seaman, who had succeeded in getting into the life-boat, which had been hanging on the port davits. After a hard pull for about two hours, we succeeded in reaching another boat, bottom up, on which were the third officer and two men in a very exhausted condition, whom we took off. I saw three other men in one of the other boats shortly after the ship went down, but I lost sight of them shortly after. About 2 p.m., the French barque Veteran, bound from Calcutta to Bourbon, bore down on us, and picked us up. I reported to the Captain that there was another boat with three men. He went to the masthead with his telescope and remained there until 4-30 p. m., when he set course for the Pilot Station, where we reached at 4-30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 18th, and were transhipped to the Pilot brig Coleroon. At 9 p.m., we went on board the s.s. Ganges, and proceeded to Calcutta. The names of the crew saved with me are John Harding, third officer, W. Uthenmoldt, sail-maker, Michael Fredrickson, John Carsenif, able seamen, and R. Tiddy, O. S.

EDWARD DRAKE,
Chief Officer.

The following is the full list of officers and crew of the vessels:—

SAVED.

Edward Drake, Chief Officer; John Harding, Third Officer; W. Uthenwoldt, sail-maker; Michael Fredrickson, A. B.; John Carzenave, A. B.; Richard Teddy, O. S.

MISSING.

Henry James, Master; J. E. F. Mackenzie, Second Mate; R. Mitchell, Carpenter; A. Peterson, Steward; T. Hevans, Cook; J. Marks, Engine Driver; H. Clotenan, A. B.; O. Syvelsen, A. B.; C. Cornell, A. B.; C. Anderson, A. B.; O. Larsen, A. B.; T. Taylor, A. B.; B. Evans, A. B.; A. L. Ahlers, A. B.; F. William, A. B.; E. Thomas, A. B.; M. McAulay, A. B.; A. Granholm, A. B.; A. Holms, O. S.; J. Sterling, O. S.; A. Hughes, O. S.; H. L. Mitchell, Apprentice; Davy, Apprentice.

Davy was left behind in hospital by the ship Stronza, and after his recovery left in the British Statesman.—*Daily News.*

THE ARMY.

(London Gazette, Aug 7th,

WAR OFFICE PALL MALL, Aug 7th 1885.

The following appointment has been made to the Personal Staff of the Govt of Madras:—

Capt E E M Lawford, Mad S C, to be A de-C, vice Lieut C C Cavendish, resigned the appointment. Dated 6th May, 1885.

The following appointments have been made to the Personal Staff of the Govr of Bombay:—

Lieut-Col the Hon N G Lyttelton, Rifle Bgde, to be Mily Secy Dated 31st March, 1885.

Lieut B M Hamilton, E Y Regt, to be A-de-C

London in avowal of the said marriage and acknowledging the children thereof as being the Nawab Nazim's children; and the Nawab Nazim acknowledged them among his heirs according to the Mahomedan law. In or about the year 1880 the Nawab Nazim went through a similar ceremony of marriage with another Englishwoman, and the present applicant thereupon declined to live with him. The children remained in the Nawab Nazim's house, and in November, 1880, were sent by him to India without the consent of the applicant, who, when expostulating with the Nawab Nazim, was informed by him that if she were to interfere it would be against the children's interests, as likely to lead to their exclusion from the benefits of a settlement which the British Government might make upon them as the Nawab Nazim's children. By a deed made in November, 1880, between the Nawab Nazim and the Secretary of State for India and trustees—namely, Mr. J. M. Teesdale and Mr. O'Beirne—the Secretary of State for India, in consideration of the Nawab Nazim releasing the Secretary of State, the Governor-General of India, and all other agents of the British Government from all the claims and demands in the deed mentioned, inter alia agreed to provide for the two sons of the Nawab Nazim by the applicant by paying 10,000 rupees annually to the trustees for each of the two sons, upon trust, to maintain them until 21, and to accumulate the portion unapplied for maintenance and pay them the accumulation at 21, and to provide for the two daughters by paying two sums of Rs. 20,000 to the trustees on similar trusts for the benefit of the daughters. And the deed further declared that the trustees should have the fullest discretion in the application of the trust money. The Nawab Nazim subsequently returned to India, where he died in November, 1884. By his will, made in 1884, he appointed Mr. O'Beirne and Mr. Mowbray Walker his trustees and executors, and purported to appoint his eldest son and Mr. O'Beirne the joint guardians of his non-nizamut children, among whom he included his children by the applicant; and the testator declared that he especially directed that his nonnizamut children should be brought up in the Mahomedan faith, and that such of them as were males should be at the age of ten years sent to England and receive a good and suitable secular education, and further that, if possible, they should be trained to follow the legal, medical, military, or mercantile professions according as they should show aptitude or choice; and the testator gave his residuary estate to a wife, Mahomadee Begum, to be applied for the benefit of his non-nizamut children at the discretion of his executors. It appears that S. Ullee and N. Ullee, the two boys, had been sent to England, and were now residing with Mr. Mowbray Walker at Forest-hill. The two girls had remained in India in the harem of the Nawab Bahadoor of Moorshedabad, the eldest son of the Nawab Nazim and their half-brother. It was alleged that the marriage of the younger girl, Vaheedoonisa, was about to take place. The accumulations under the deed of 1880 amounted to large sums.

Mr. Romer, Q.C., and Mr. S. Hall, for the mother of the children, submitted that the children were illegitimate, and that being so that the mother was entitled to their custody. That the mother of illegitimate children had such a right was shown by the judgment of the Appeal Court in "The Queen v. Nash." In that case a girl not quite 15 years of age was seduced, and turned out of doors by her father. She had a child, and subsequently led an immoral life. The nurse who had been keeping the child for our years was asked by the mother to place it with a brother who was in a respectable position, but declined to do so. In the course of his judgment the Master of the Rolls (Sir G. Jessel) said:—"The appellants have not a particle of right to the custody of the child, and they set up the case that the child's natural mother is no relation to it and has no more claim to its custody than any stranger. In a reported case Justice Maule, a very eminent judge, is said to have asked whether the mother of an illegitimate child was anything but a stranger to it. I am disposed to think that this was said ironically—but if not the judge in making the observation must have been referring only to the strictest legal rights as to guardianship. In many cases the law recognizes the right of a mother to the custody of her illegitimate child. In the case of 'Ex parte Knee' Sir J. Mansfield held that she had such a right unless ground was shown for displacing it." The court made an order in favour of the mother's claim. [Mr. Justice Chitty said that the court was now governed by the rules of equity and that in equity the putative father was always recognized.] That the court had power to make an order notwithstanding the fact that the infant was not of the jurisdiction was well established. The doubt was not as to the power of making the order, but as to the means of enforcing the order. Here the trust fund was in this country and also the trustees, and there was evidence to show that if the trustees were to withhold any dower out of the funds in their hands no marriage of the infants would take place. Further, the declaration by the mother made, in 1875, had for the purposes of the present application no operation. It was not a contract binding upon her, because there was no consideration. But if that was otherwise, still it was not binding, because if the mother as to her children had rights and duties she could not contract herself out of her rights and duties. This had been repeatedly held in the case of a father of legitimate children, and by parity of reasoning was applicable to a mother of illegitimate children. If it were to the interest of the children to be placed in the care of their mother (and who could doubt that it was so, when as here no change could be made against the mother) any agreement on the part of the parents to the contrary was valueless.

Mr. Macnaghten, Q.C., and Mr. Medd, for the respondents, submitted that the children were illegitimate. The father was of Indian domicile and a Mahomedan. The Mahomedan law was that if a man acknowledged another to be his son, and there was nothing which obviously rendered it impossible that such relation should exist between them, the parentage would be established ("Macnaghten's Principles of Mahomedan Law" (1870), p. 61. "Syed S. Hossein v. Syed M. Yusoof," 4 L.R., 11, Indian Appeals 31. "Nawab M. Azmat Ali Khan v. Mussumat Lalli Begum," 9 ibidem, 8). The case in fact was on all fours with those where Scotchmen resident, but not domiciled, in this country had married English women by whom they had had children before marriage. Such children were legitimate by the marriage, and legitimate to all intents and purposes except as to their status in respect of rights in real property in England ("Uday v. Uday," "Munro v. Munro," &c.). If the children were legitimate the father's wishes were not to be disturbed.

Mr. Romer, in reply, said that the question in the class of cases referred to was whether marriages would be recognized. Here there was no marriage at all. That a mere declaration of adoption made in conformity with Oriental law could rob an English mother of her offspring was new doctrine. The mother was willing to accede to any terms as regarded the religious education of her children provided only that she could obtain some possession of them.

Mr. Justice Chitty who, during the course of the case had observed that his duty as a judge was, without any prejudice whatsoever, to determine the rights of Mahomedans as well as Christians, said that having regard to the importance of the issue he should deliver a considered judgment.

"BOYCOTTING" A SHIPPING COMPANY.

BEFORE the Lord Chief Justice and Lord Justice Fry the case of the Mogul Steam-ship Company, Limited, *vs.* M'Gregor, Gow and Co. and others has been tried. This case came before the Court on an application by the plaintiffs for an injunction to restrain the defendants, Messrs. M'Gregor, Gow and Co., Messrs. T. Skinner and Co., the Peninsular and Oriental Steam-ship Navigation Company, and Messrs. William Thompson and Co., all shipowners, from publishing certain circulars. A Shanghai pending the trial of this action, in which the plaintiffs complained that they were aggrieved and had suffered loss as owners of steam vessels employed by them in carrying tea from China to this country. Sir Henry James, Q.C., Sir Farrer Herschell, Q.C., Mr. Crump, Q.C., and Mr. Barnes were Counsel for the plaintiffs; Mr. Horace Davey, Q.C., Mr. Finlay, Q.C., and Mr. Pollard were for the defendants. Sir Henry James, in opening the case, said that he had to apply on behalf of the plaintiffs for an ad-interim injunction preventing the defendants—a combination of associated shipowners, and which he might describe as a "ring" of shipowners—from publishing circulars addressed to shippers of goods at the Chinese ports, the effect of which was that they were prevented and intimidated from sending their teas by the Ghauze and other steamers belonging to the plaintiffs from the ports in the Yangtse Kiang river to the Port of London. By means of this combination or conspiracy as he might term it, the plaintiffs were prevented from obtaining cargoes for their vessels, for the defendants offered a considerable rebate, amounting, he believed, to 25 per cent. on their six months' shipments, provided they shipped by the vessels of the defendants; and, further, this conference of shipowners, as they called themselves, refused to accept cargoes from shippers unless they undertook not to ship by the vessels of the plaintiffs or others outside the conference; and, failing this, they threatened to stop the shipments of homeward cargoes of tea. The learned gentleman submitted that these acts on the part of the defendants amounted to a conspiracy, for it was an attempt to arrive at an unlawful end; and, if that were so, every step taken to arrive at that end was unlawful. It was in order to stop this system, under which the defendants carried at 25s. a ton, and therefore carried at a loss, so as to drive all competitors off the line, that the present action had been brought, and it was now asked that this injunction should be granted until the whole question between the parties could be tried. Sir Farrer Herschell followed on the same side. Mr. Horace Davey, on behalf of the defendants, submitted that there had never been an instance in which the Courts had granted an injunction to restrain a conspiracy which being illegal, was an indictable offence. He contended that the action taken by the defendants was intended not to injure the plaintiffs, but to benefit themselves by laying down a certain tariff of lower freights; and even supposing the Court could by this injunction control the defendants, they could not control the shippers who would of course go into the lowest market. As to the defendants, it was not likely that the Peninsular and Oriental Company would carry goods at unremunerative freights; and if they did their shareholders would soon let them know of it (laughter). He contended that there was a perfect absence of malicious motives on the part of the defendants, and that the Court should not interfere so as to prevent them from carrying on their own trade according to the best of their own judgment pending the trial of this action. He wished to add that the defendants had taken out a summons to strike out the statement of claim on the ground that it disclosed no cause of action, for an ad-interim injunction had not been made until after that summons was taken out, and not for two months subsequently to the issue of the writ so that the damage suffered by the plaintiffs could not be so irreparable as it was sought to show. Mr. Finlay followed on the same side, and Sir Henry James replied.

Lord Coleridge, in delivering judgment, stated Lord Justice Fry fully concurred. The application was one made on behalf of the plaintiffs for an injunction restraining the defendants, pending the hearing of the action, from continuing to "boycott" them, as their learned counsel had called it, in the China trade. He (his lordship) saw no reason for hesitating to call it "boycotting." A large number of wealthy and important shipowners had joined together in issuing the circulars in question to the merchants in China and their agents at the various ports there—shippers more especially engaged in the tea-trade—with whom they, the shipowners, had been in the habit of dealing. By these circulars the defendants gave notice to the shippers that if they allowed their goods, or any part of them, however small, to be carried in the plaintiffs' ships or any vessels belonging to other owners than such as were members of the conference, they (defendants) would deny them a very large and substantial benefit, which had accrued to them (the shippers) in their dealings with them (defendants). The conference-owners promised this benefit to those merchants who dealt wholly with them, but if the latter did not do so exclusively—even to a very limited extent—they were to lose all the advantages which they would otherwise have had. The plaintiffs said that the result of this action on the part of the conference-owners would be, and had already to some extent been, to drive them out of the China market, and to make it quite impossible for them to obtain remunerative freights at Chinese ports. Their case was that there had been a combination made with a view of excluding their ships from those ports altogether, and they asked that this Court should now issue an injunction restraining the defendants from further injuring them, and alternatively that the injunction should be issued on the ground that what the defendants did was contrary to public policy, inasmuch as it was an interference with trade. It must be observed that the plaintiffs were asking for an interlocutory injunction before the trial of the action. Assuming the truths of their statements as to there having been a conspiracy on the part of the defendants, for such it would be, it was conceivable that it could be proved in fact. Both Lord Justice Fry and he (Lord Coleridge) were of opinion that if such a conspiracy could, as was alleged by the plaintiffs, be proved in fact, that the motive of the conference-owners were shown not to have been a mere honest attempt to protect or increase their own trade, but really to ruin the plaintiffs, it would be actionable and come within the principle laid down in the decision of Lord Mansfield, in the case of "The King *v.* Eccles" (1 "Leach," Crown Cases, 274). It was to be observed also that if the plaintiffs could succeed in this action, the damages might be very (or exemplary as it were called), and such as would very tax the resources of the conference-owners. But admitting for the purposes of the present application the truth of all the facts as alleged by the plaintiffs, then the question would arise as to whether or not the Court should pass one for an interlocutory injunction. Both Lord Justice Fry and he (Lord Coleridge) were of opinion that if such a conspiracy could, as was alleged by the plaintiffs, be proved in fact, that the motive of the conference-owners were shown not to have been a mere honest attempt to protect or increase their own trade, but really to ruin the plaintiffs, it would be actionable and come within the principle laid down in the decision of Lord Mansfield, in the case of "The King *v.* Eccles." It was, in point of fact, a very difficult case for the plaintiffs to establish. The defendants, while admitting the issuing of the circular, by their affidavits put a totally different complexion on the case, and at a glance one which was not only plausible, but such indeed, as a jury might well be induced to believe. They denied that they had in fact threatened to penalize shippers who sent some of their goods by non-conference lines. The pledge that they had only done that which they had been fully justified in doing for the fair protection of their very large trade. They said that they ran vessels all the year round to the three ports, and that in order to be in a position to give this advantage to the merchants there they (the defendants) were bound to protect themselves in the tea season, when only they were able to get really remunerative freights. In fact what they were able to run vessels to these ports during the remainder of the year, when little or no profit could be made out of the freights. The plaintiffs, as they alleged, owned vessels that were engaged in the Australian trade, and only sent their ships to the Chinese ports when the high freights during the tea season were to be obtained. It would be for a jury to decide which of the two contentions was made out by us. The matter being then a doubtful one, it would be a strong thing for this Court to settle it for some months (until the trial could take place) by issuing an interim injunction. The fact that the plaintiffs, if entitled to it, could get ample compensation at the hands of a jury was in itself almost a sufficient reason for refusing the present application. Then, further, it had not been shown that the plaintiffs would be likely to suffer anything in the nature of an irreparable injury; they might have to carry on their China trade for a time at a loss, but it was not a case in which an equivalent in damages for the injury done could not be awarded. Then, further, it had been contended for the defendants that there were circumstances in the case which really amounted to facts of such a character as to disentitle the plaintiffs to the interim injunction for which they now asked, as, for instance that the system of which the plaintiffs complained had existed since 1879, and that their (the plaintiffs') company had only been formed in 1883, and, to use a term borrowed from another branch of the law, they had "come to the nuisance;" that the plaintiffs were primarily an Australian company, who had sought to add the China trade to that from Australian ports after full notice of the existence of the "conference;" and that there had been delay in making the present application. There had been shown to have been any of those grounds on which, besides that of irreparable injury, the Court of Chancery would in former days have been induced, and this Court would now think it right, to grant an injunction on an interlocutory application. Then, again, there was the novelty of the application in this matter, too, of so much importance and the absence of any authority in support of it. On many grounds, therefore, the case was too doubtful a one for this Court to order an interlocutory injunction to be issued in it, and the application for it must therefore be dismissed, with costs.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES IN THE STAFF COLLEGE.

A CORRESPONDENT, signing himself "Kaimakam," sends the following letter to the *Times*:—Sir,—It appears from the *Times* of July 28 that a question was asked the Secretary for War on the previous night in Parliament about the study of modern Oriental languages at the Staff College, and the reply was to the effect that it is not considered advisable to introduce the study of such languages there—that is to say, that officers of the British army preparing to be staff officers in our army chiefly, employed in the East, are not, allowed to benefit by any knowledge they may acquire in India of, say, Persian of Hindustani. They manage these things differently in the Russian service. Special encouragement is afforded in Russian military colleges for the study of Oriental languages. As a case in point, I would mention that a son of mine (now serving in a regiment in India) has lately gone through an examination for admission to the Staff College. The result as yet is not known. The examination lasted seven days, and occupied thirty-six hours. Of these French, German, and Hindustani took up each three hours. This officer was some years "interpreter" in his regiment in Hindustani and he also passed an examination in Persian—a language that has now become a very important one for our officers in India to have some knowledge of. One would suppose that a knowledge of such Oriental languages would be specially encouraged in officers of all branches of the army in India. Such was the case in the old East India Company Service. I write, not to complain of any individual but simply to point to what seems open to amendment in our system of preparation for the staff. There can be no doubt that one weak point in all our recent operations in the Soudan was a want of knowledge of the language of the natives of that country on the part of our officers generally both regimental and staff. In studying an Eastern language a man acquires some knowledge of the character and habits of thought of the people and this as much as the mere verbal knowledge of the language is what gives him influence and enables him to sympathise with them.

THE EGYPTIAN LOAN.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper containing correspondence respecting the finances of Egypt, extending from Feb. 19 to July 25, was issued yesterday. The correspondence, which is of a voluminous character opens with a communication from Earl Granville to Musurus Pasha, in answer to the claim of the Porte to be represented on the Egyptian Caisse de la Dette. On March 17 Earl Granville forwarded a circular to her Majesty's embassies abroad, intimating that the declarations for the settlement of the Egyptian financial question had that day been signed by the representatives of all the Powers, with the exception of Turkey. Following this is a prolonged correspondence with the Powers respecting the guarantee of the loan, the assent of the Sultan having in the meantime been obtained. On April 29 Earl Granville informed the French Government that her Majesty's Government agreed to their proposal that the guarantee should be signed by an English and French official jointly on behalf of all the guaranteeing Powers. On May 14, Earl Granville wrote to Sir E. Malet stating that the British Government was anxious to meet the wishes of Prince Bismarck as far as possible regarding the mode of issue of the new loan, and were prepared to propose the following plan to the guaranteeing Powers: To offer the whole loan to be tendered for simultaneously in Paris, Berlin, and London, the tenders to be opened simultaneously at the three capitals, and the Bank of England to allot the loan to the highest tenderers irrespective of nationality. On May 27 Earl Granville wrote to Lord Lyons complaining of delays and difficulties arranging the details with regard to the issue of the loan, and urging that as the French proposals had been accepted by the British Government there should be no further delay. On June 20 Lord Salisbury wrote to her Majesty's representative at Berlin, pointing out the embarrassment caused by the delay in the issue of the loan, and suggesting its immediate issue, with subsequent ratification by the German and Austrian Parliaments. On July 11 communications were received stating that the German and Austrian Governments would ratify the Convention, and on July 15 Lord Lyons informed Lord Salisbury that M. de Freycinet had consented, in common with the other Powers, to a similar ratification. On July 21, it was announced that the issue of the loan had been entrusted by the Exyptian Government to Messrs. de Rothschild, and on July 28 Lord Salisbury telegraphed to her Majesty's embassies that the loan would be issued on the 30th, at £95 10s.

THE NAVY.

(London Gazette, August, 7, 1885.)

ADMIRALTY, 5TH August, 1885.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 22nd Feb, 1870—

Capt G Robinson has been placed on the Retired List of his rank. Dated 5th Aug, 1885.

ADMIRALTY, 6TH August, 1885.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Orders in Council of 22nd Feb, 1870, and 26th Novr, 1879—

Lieut L H Morris has been placed on the Retired List of his rank. Dated 6th August, 1885.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 22nd Feb, 1870—

Paymr F Norman has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Paymr-in-Chief. Dated 26th July, 1885.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Benares, 1,645 tons, Captain G. Martin, sails to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE ship Sultan, 1,323 tons, Captain H. H. Greens, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

HER Majesty's steam-ship Reindeer, 950 tons, Commander Atkinson, sailed yesterday for Muscat in ballast.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From
24	Cathay (s)	Hussal	London, July 29.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
24	H M S Reindeer..	Atkinson ...	Muscat.
	Java (s)	Kendall	Bussorah.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Ship Benares, Martin, for Calcutta.
" Sultan, Greens, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—Steamers Badsworth and Lord Lansdowne, for Hull; Bengore Head, Liverpool; Delhi, Antwerp; Euphrates, Kurrachee; Orion (s), China; and Nurjahan, Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 24.

FROM LONDON.

Verona s—10 cases anilin dyes, Blaschecck and Co.
Kangra s—14 cases varnish and 6 cases French polish, M Cohen and Co.
Teheran s—7 cases medicine other sorts and 76 cases oilmanstores, Cowasjee Nowrojee Patell; 34 kegs red lead and 15 drums boiled oil, James Mckintosh and Co; 76 cases cheese, Khan M Peerbhoy; 13 cases cheese, oilmanstores, &c., Essofally Sumsoodeen and Co; 2 packages medicine other sorts, Cooper, Madon and Co; 10 bales wall paper, Doomabhoy Dullimanjee; 4 cases blue paper, the Sassoon S and W Co; 5 cases medicine other sorts, Hurjee Mooljee; 100 cases brandy, D Cawasjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Lansdowne s—102 cases whisky, M Bhicajee; 500 cases sulphuric and 51 cases acetic acid, L Abercrombie and Co.
Victory s—190 cases whisky, Sorabjee Cawasjee.
Clan Cameron s—25 cases sulphuric and 50 cases nitric acids, L Abercrombie and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Cameron s—100 boxes bar soap, Geo Jennings and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Victory s—13 boxes clocks, Mooljee Gangjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Gwalior s—3 cases glassware, K Pudumsee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

China s—150 cases port wine, D Cowasjee; 80 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowajee; 100 cases wine, J Jehangeers and Co; 130 cases brandy and 10 cases claret, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

China s—250 cases brandy, Treacher and Co.

FROM HULL.

Sorrento s—32 bales packing paper, Ewart, Latham and Co; 10 cases aniline dyes, A Blaschecck and Co.

FROM GENOA.

China s—23 cases provisions and 3 cases bottle corks, Treacher and Co:

FROM ANTWERP.

Sorrento s—10 cases eau-de-cologne, Essofally Samsoodeen and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Cameron s—200 bales cotton, Cursondas Pitamber; 2,800 cwts wheat, Dharsee Wagjee.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—12 cwts ivory, Ebram Passia; 75 cwts gum and 6 cwts tortoise shell, H Bhaujee; 15½ cwts saum, Waljeebhoy Poonja; 114 cwts cullinjeen and 44 cwts chandroos, 12½ cwts ivory, C Allioobhoy; 34 cwts ivory, M Soonan.
Kangra s—31¾ lbs tortoise shell, Marbhoy Soonar.

FOR HULL.

Sorrento s—4,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Victory s—5,400 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 5,000 cwts wheat and 10,500 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 5,300 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Edwin (s)—3,000 cwts. wheat, Laljee Poonsee.

FOR VENICE.

Gwalior s—100 bales cotton, D. Cullianji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Delhi s—3,000 cwts groundnuts and 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

China s—100 bales cotton, Glosse and Co.

FOR DAMARARA.

Hereford s—2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chanda s—50 bales cotton, Mackinon, Mackenzie and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Zambesi s—1 cwt aloes and 1 cwt ivory, G. Nurseedas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s—20 bales twist, E.L Moolchund, 100 bales twist, Curseeji Bomanji; 125 cwts onions, M Hoosen; 5 cwts drugs and 1 cwt ivory, Tayebally Jafferbhoy; 300 lbs cochenial, 3 bundles horns and 38½ cwts fennel seed, You Lun Chiog.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 19.

Cumming, Major, Bl., Suptg. Engr. Rajputana, from leave.

AUGUST 21.

Brown, Lieut., Bl., on leave, from Shillong.

AUGUST 22.

Kelly, Major, Md. Transpt., on duty, from Kurrachee.

AUGUST 24.

Stevens, Major, Bombay 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Nusseerabad.
Colvin, Lieut., Bl., 9th Lanc., on leave, from Umballa.
Welman, Lieut., 13th Bl. Infy., on leave, from Ahmednagar.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 20.

Cumming, Major, Bl., Suptg. Engr., Rajputana, from leave, to Rajputana.

AUGUST 21.

Colvin, Lt., Bl. 9th Lanc., on leave, to England.

AUGUST 24.

Kelly, Major, Mad. Transp., on duty, to Secunderabad.
Welman, Lt., 13th Bo. Infy., on leave, to Rajkote.

AUGUST 25.

England, Major, Bl., R. Fus., on leave, to England.
Nugent, Capt., Bl. R. A., on leave, to England.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, August 21.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr H H O'Farrell, Actg Sub-Collr, South Arcot, privilege leave for one month and ten days from or after 16th Aug 1885.

Mr. William Stevenson Meyer, to act as Sub-Collr and Joint Magte, South Arcot, during the absence of Mr O'Farrell on leave or until further orders.

Surgeon Robert Pemberton, to be Civil Surgn Vellore, sub pro tem., vice Dr Johnson.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr R S Benson, Actg Regr of the High Court, Madras, furlough for two years, from or after the 1st Oct 1885.

Mr A P Agar, Assist Supdt of Police, North Arcot Dist, to act as Supdt of Police, Tanjore Dist, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr F T Bagshawe, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J E Paul, Ex Engr, fourth grade, temporary rank, is granted special leave for six months, from date of relief.

Mr. J P D Moore, Assist Inspr in the Salt Dept, is granted two months' privilege leave with effect from 1st Sept 1885.

Mr F W N Farrer, Inspr in the Salt Dept, is granted six weeks' privilege leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut-Col J H M Barnett, S C, Wing Comdr 2nd in Command 4th Regt Mad Infy (Pioneers), on leave for one year.

The Rt Hon the Secy of State for India has intimated that Lieut (now Capt) E E MacMahon, S C, has been granted furlough on medical certificate, for six months, commencing from 26th May 1885, the date on which he left Suakin.

The undermentioned Officers are admitted to the Colonel's allowance, dated 21st Aug 1885:—Col T W Stansfeld, S C, and Col A H M Dickey, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £783-6-0 per annum subject to H M's approval:—Col R A Walters, S C, dated 5th Sept 1885.

H E the Govr-Genl in Council has been pleased to sanction the formation of a corps to be designated the Madras Railway Volunteers:—

Madras Vol Guards.—Mr F D Bird to be Lieut.

Nilgiri Vol Rifles.—Mr G L Yonge, to be Capt; Lieut E Haldwell, from the Bangalore Rifle Vol to be Lieut, dated 5th Aug, 1885; Messrs W P Smith, J A Dalzier, and W A E Ranking, to be Lieuts.

Madras Railway Volunteers.—Mr A M Saunders to be Hon Col; Major F H Trevithick, from the Madras Vol Guards to be Lieut-Col; Messrs W E Robinson and G R Byron, to be Majors, and Mr E F E Dunsterville to be Qrmr.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.—Lieut H Todd is struck off the list of Officers on account of continued absence without leave; Lieut H E T Keelan is permitted to resign his commission, at his own request.

NOTICES.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK
STUTTGART,
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos are SCHIEDMAYER'S, the STUTTGART, and have from frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO. LD., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty
the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of these celebrated Pianofortes arrive regularly on the 25th of every month by the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company steamers.

Plain Square ..... Rs. 750
Sympathetic Square ..... " 825
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs) .. " 1,425
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz:—

Plain Square Piano ..... Rs. 30 per month for 24 months.
Sympathetic Square ..... " 30 " "
Boudoir (on three Legs) .. " 50 " "
Tin Lined Case ..... Rs. 25 Extra.
DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION in Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
Poona: 1, East Street. Bombay: 43, Esplanade Road.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.			
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	d
lb. tins	cases of 25 lbs.	per doz.	bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W I American	do.	do.
Do.	No. 5 Canniste	do.	per doz.
Do.	No. 6 Canniste	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo-street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co.; KEMP AND Co.; EUGERS AND Co.; BOLTON AND Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SUMS PAID in discharge of Death claims under
STANDARD POLICIES
during the last three years

In 1882 there was paid	...	£505,936-19-5
" 1883 "	...	508,144-13-4
" 1884 "	...	549,974-10-10

THE FUNDS show a steady increase and now amount to
£6,466,527-17-5.
Invested only in unexceptionable securities.
Prospectuses and forms of Proposal on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, 38, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING
ENABLES
EVERY LADY TO BE HER OWN DRESSMAKER.

BY this system you can cut any garment worn by Lady or child without the use of any paper patterns and with a saving of from 1½ to 3 yards of material. With the scientific system no trouble is incurred, if the instructions are followed (which any person can master without the least trouble) it is impossible to make a misfit. The system has been tested in all kinds of forms, and it will never fail to make a perfect fit.

Mrs. VOJEL, sole agent for the Scientific System, guarantees to instruct any lady, in a few easy lessons how to cut from measure, any garment worn by lady or child, so that it will fit perfectly without alteration. Each lady will receive personal instructions till perfect for the sum of Rs. 30, including a complete set of instruments.

Address by letter to "V," care of this paper.

The S. S. have been awarded the only medal for dress-cutting of the International Health Exhibition.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the virtues and wonderful efficacy of your renowned medicine, Dr. J. Collis

THE

"LOUIS" VELVETEEN

IS

"The favourite and most fashionable Material of the day."

The Wear of every Yard is Guaranteed By the Manufacturer, and every yard of genuine bears the name

"LOUIS."

The strictest examiner may try every test of touch and sight without discovering that these are other than the Genoa velvets which they so closely resemble, while the peculiar arrangements resulting in the fast woven pile enable them to stand interminable and rough wear, which would ruin real velvets at four times the price. For Costumes and Trimmings it is unequalled, and in fact for all purposes in which Silk Velvet may be used we specially recommend the "LOUIS" VELVETEEN.

"LOUIS" VELVETEEN. FOR HOUSE DECORATIONS & UPHOLSTERY THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN

Is most effectual, both on account of its durability and beautiful appearance, and is admirably suited for Curtains, Table Covers, Screens, Sofa Cushions, and for covering Bookshelves, Brackets, &c., &c. For NEEDLEWORK also this Velveteen offers great advantages, as it can be procured in so many shades, and is easy to work upon—soft, rich, velvety, and durable. The "LOUIS" VELVETEEN offers a most useful material for artistic decorating at little cost.

EVERY YARD OF THE GENUINE BEARS THE NAME "LOUIS."

DEPOTS IN ENGLAND:—

LONDON: 2, CAREY LANE, E.C. MANCHESTER: 15, MAJOR STREET.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

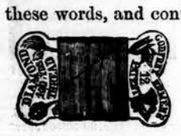
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

BOMBAY.—AGENTS TREACHER & Co.

THE undersigned, of Manchester, England, having heard, that fraudulent imitations of their Sewing Thread on Cards are being offered for sale in Bombay and elsewhere, they hereby give notice, that persons participating in such fraud, will be prosecuted, such fraudulent imitations are found to contain short measure. Ermen and Roby's genuine Cards are as shewn below. In the middle under the thread is "Ermen and Roby, Manchester," and at the corners of the Card are flowers. The Thread is always of the full length stated, viz., either 100 yards or 50 yards. Cards without these words, and containing short measure are not genuine.



ERMEN AND ROBY.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A NEW EDITION OF THE VALUABLE COOKERY BOOK,

ENTITLED

"Good Things" Made, Said, and Done

FOR EVERY HOME AND HOUSEHOLD,

CONTAINING—

ONE HUNDRED

Excellent and Palatable HOUSEHOLD RECIPES Bound in Cloth—100 Pages—fully Illustrated. Published by

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., OF LEEDS, ENGLAND,

WILL BE SENT FREE to any one enclosing a One Anna Stamp, to cover Postage, to

MR. F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD, N.W.P.

This same offer was recently made by Messrs. GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., in England, and for some weeks an average of 7,000 copies a day were required to keep the promise, so numerous were the applicants.

The offer is unprecedented. The contents of the Book include Soups and how to flavour them with Yorkshire Relish. Fish, how to cook it and the best Sauce to use. Sauces and Gravies, how to make them, their uses, and how to flavour them with an ingredient which, while imparting a delicious flavour, promotes digestion and provokes appetite. The Sauce of Sauces—Yorkshire Relish. Rules for Roasting. Rules for Boiling. Rules for Frying. Rules for Broiling. Rules for Stewing. Rules for Baking. The Cookery of Tinned Meats. Every one in India should read page 34. Dependent as Anglo-Indians are to a great extent upon Tinned Meats, Messrs. GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co. have not hesitated to treat the subject *in extenso*, and are gratified to learn that their "Golden Rule for Cookery of Tinned Meats" is appreciated, and observed by all those Anglo-Indians who have consulted their Book of GOOD THINGS. Vegetables and Salads is a Chapter that every Indian Housekeeper will consult with advantage. Puddings and Pastry is well worth reading, and shows that many English dishes are well suited for India. In the Chapter on Custards and Blancmange, *a secret is imparted.*

EGG and CHEESE, including how to make an OMELETTE, will be read by all Europeans in India—and those who like good living will find in the Chapter *a wrinkle worth knowing.*

The uses of GOODALL'S QUININE WINE in Debility, Loss of Appetite, Cold in the Head, Ague, Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nervousness, and Rheumatism, and Gout, form a fitting and valuable concluding Chapter to a work that contains upwards of one hundred valuable receipts on Cooking, and which will be sent to every applicant in India who will enclose an Anna Stamp to cover the Postage.

F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD, N.W.P.,

SOLE AGENT IN INDIA

FOR

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO.

SEND AN ANNA STAMP, AND OBTAIN THE BOOK AT ONCE.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR AUGUST, 1885

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

AND THE

ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.—*Postage Free.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for August has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

CONTENTS:

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
CALENDAR August, 1885.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to places by Steamer and Dak.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD—
Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Anastralia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* the PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
Table of distances on the Bolan Road.
Tonga Daks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
Coast Routes to and near Bombay to Goa.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
Departure of Overland Mails.
Departure of Inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Inland Postage Rates.
Foreign do. do.
Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
Ceylon Local Telegraphic Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Cullian.
Local Trains between Cullian, Tanna, Coorla, and Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednuggar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
Southern Mahratta Railways.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieseral.
Luckieseral, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway.
Senaria Ghat to Somastipore, Mozuffepore, and Durbunga and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Bengal Central Railway.
Bengal and North-Western Railway.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj, Parbutipur, Rungpore, Silliguri, and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa.*
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa.*
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa.*
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa.*
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa.*
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Anchor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Campagnie Nationale De Navigation.—
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa.*
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa.*
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa.*
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Navigation Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattack (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmednuggur (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Aurungabad to Ahmednuggur.
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Gogha.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattywar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair, Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Musallipatam *via* Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Punjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Ambalia to Kaika, Dugshai, Kassauli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahoul (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
PASSENGER SERVICE, SIMLA AND UMBALLA.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
SCALE OF PALANQUIN FARES.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy, Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY.....	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.	MADRAS'....	Higginbotham & Co., and Gran Bros.
POONA	Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co	LONDON.....	G Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludate. Circus E. C., Proctor & Co. Oxford street.
CALLIAN	Railway Station.		
BULSAR	Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai'		
DHULIA....	Curseljee Dossabhoy.		
ALLAHABAD ..	Railway Station.		

STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale

STONE'S BASS' INDIA PALE ALE

(AS HITHERTO SHIPPED)

May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON,

9, ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

GLENLIVET WHISKY

REGISTERED TRADE MARK—

"GLENLIVET"

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate that 'GLENLIVET" is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Distillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY"

The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh), obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

NETHERTON AND OLD HILL IRON WORKS.

NEAR DUDLEY, ENGLAND.

NOTICE TO IRON MERCHANTS AND CONSUMERS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RESPECTING

"NETHERTON BEST" IRON.

HAVING reason to believe that considerable quantities of Common Bar Iron are sold in the Indian Market as of our manufacture, and that a few Bars of the genuine Brand are being mixed with the bulk in order to mislead buyers, we hereby beg to intimate that all Bars of our well-known make of Iron are branded "NETHERTON BEST," and that this Iron can always be supplied by certain recognised Merchants, AND IN BOMBAY BY Messrs. RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.

N. HINGLEY & SONS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JOHN MORGAN & Co.,

ARMY TAILORS,

5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

Regret to find that many of their Customers have been caused much annoyance and disappointment by circulars from firms of almost similar name leading them to suppose that they had removed their business.

It is therefore necessary to protect themselves, and due to their very large and much valued connection amongst Officers and Gentlemen of the Indian Services, that they should state that they still carry on their business at their old and only address,

No. 5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.,

where the measures and patterns of their customers are all registered—

JOHN MORGAN & CO.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 & 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harrassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Brain and Nerve Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Nervousness and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever Cause arising.

The effect of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate, all the Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nervous and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Has received such unqualified praise and distinguished recognition.

The Enormous Sale and very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 1s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India.

Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

TOILET SERVICES,
IN ELECTRO-PLATE,
On the New Argentine Silver,
Consisting of very handsomely chased and engraved Wash-hand Basin, Ewer, Tooth Brush, Soap and Sponge Trays, Powder Boxes, &c.
Price Rs. 250, cash.

TILTING SETS
IN SAME MATERIAL,
FOR ICED WATER, CLARET CUP, &c.
Consisting of Pitcher on movable stand, to tilt at pleasure, with Goblets.
Price Rs. 110, cash.

ICED WATER URNS,
OF SAME MATERIAL
FOR ICED WATER, CLARET CUP, &c.
A very massive and useful ornament for a Side-board, Mess Table, &c. Capacity about 2 gallons.
Price Rs. 250, cash.

CLARET CUP, OR WATER PITCHERS.
In numerous elegant designs.
Prices Rs. 30, Rs. 40, Rs. 50, and Rs. 60, cash.
Or the same complete with Goblets, Ice Boxes and Tray to match, Price Rs. 120, cash.

ICE PAILS,
in Electro-plate, which will not break.
Prices from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 each.

EPERGNES, OR CENTRE PIECES.
In various pretty designs.
Prices, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 300 cash.
FRUIT OR FLOWER STANDS.
Prices Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 the pair.
SALVERS OR WAITERS.
Round or Square,
In numerous patterns and different sizes.
Prices Rs. 18 to Rs. 90 each.

DISH COVERS,
ELECTRO-PLATE ON NICKEL SILVER
For 20, 18, and 16 inch Dishes.
Prices Rs. 40, Rs. 54, Rs. 60 each.
Or Rs. 185 cash, the set of 4 complete.

TRAYS, IN OAK AND E. P. WARE.
Price from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 63 each.
TRAYS, IN BLACKWOOD AND E. P.
Price Rs. 40.

BACHELOR'S CHOTA HAZRI SET,
Consisting of Tea Pot, Sugar Basin, Cream Jug, and Tray complete.
Price Rs. 31-8, cash.

VERY HANDSOME TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.
IN BEST ELECTRO-PLATE OR NICKEL SILVER
The Queen Anne Service, Rs. 170, cash.
The Princess ditto Rs. 315, cash.
The Duchess ditto Rs. 315, cash.
And many others at
Prices from Rs. 100 to Rs. 350 each.

TETE-A-TETE SERVICES
For 5 o'clock Tea,
Consisting of Tea Pot, Sugar Basin, and Cream Jug.
Prices from Rs. 70 to Rs. 115 the service.

DINNER CRUETS,
In many new styles, for 4, 5, 6 and 8 Bottles.
Prices from Rs. 30 to Rs. 80 each.
CARLTON OR BREAKFAST CRUETS
IN SEVERAL DESIGNS,
Consisting of Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Prices from Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 30 each.

PICKLE FRAMES.
With one bottle..... Rs. 13-8 each.
" two bottles.... Rs. 30 and Rs. 50 each.
" three " ..... Rs. 43, Rs. 50, and Rs. 54 each.

CRUET AND PICKLE FRAME COMBINED,
Has Mustard, Pepper, 2 Sauce and 2 Pickle Bottles.
Price Rs. 70 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY
FREE FROM FUSEL-OIL.
Everywhere in demand.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S A-1 HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.
Price per dozen case Rs. 26, subject to Cash Discount.
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY.
See Analysis on each Bottle.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

"This Whisky is gaining a great reputation in India and the Colonies, competing with the higher class Brands of French Brandy. This brand is certainly *one of the highest* of the Scotch Whiskies; it is of a fine mellow flavour, possessing high dietectic properties, and perfectly free from fusel oil. For *Invalids*, and those who like more than one glass of toddy we strongly recommend them to drink a spirit that does not give symptoms produced by fusel oil poisoning."—Vide *Civilian*.

"Is certainly one of the finest Brands of Scotch Whisky we have ever had the opportunity of tasting."—Vide *Sportsman*.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

CHRONOGRAPHS & RACING WATCHES
MANUFACTURED BY

POONA, 1, East-street. **MARCKS & CO., LIMITED.** BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade-road.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, have pleasure in acquainting their numerous Constituents that the Chronographs and Racing Watches enumerated here below are in every respect RELIABLE, DURABLE, and THE MOST PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS EVER MADE:—

Best value obtainable anywhere, Rs. 125 net cash.

In case, with spare glass, spare main spring, and a 2-years' guarantee.

	Rs.	a.
The Illustration represents one of our Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watches in sterling silver case. The long seconds hand is an independent one with three actions, *viz.*, starting, stopping, and flying back to zero, all of which are effected by a pressure on the button projecting near the figure 12 of the dial. The escapement is a lever one fitted with COMPENSATION balance, so as to keep accurate time in ANY climate. Price, net cash	125	0
The same works in crystal case. Net cash	110	0
A large collection of high-class Chronograph Gold Watches always in stock, varying in price from Rs. 510 to...	750	0
Watches with Chronograph hand at the back, of a cheaper quality, each at Rs. 75, 85, and	95	0
We are ready to exchange any of the above if, on receipt, not approved of. Repair executed by the most experienced Workmen at very low prices.		

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS. &c.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

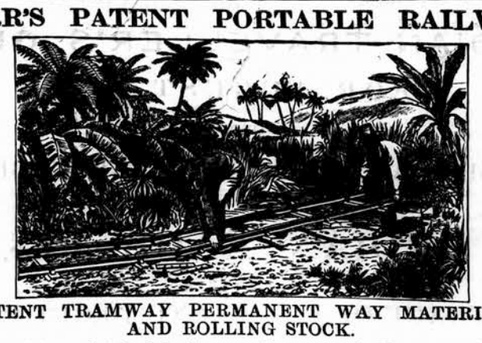
"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., London.

KERR'S PATENT PORTABLE RAILWAY.

Estimates furnished, and Contracts undertaken for laying lines complete,



including the supply of Permanent Way Material and Rolling Stock.

PATENT TRAMWAY PERMANENT WAY MATERIALS AND ROLLING STOCK.

First (and only) award at the late CALCUTTA EXHIBITION for TRAMWAYS and first and highest award for ROLLING STOCK for PORTABLE RAILWAYS and TRAMWAYS.

DICK KERR & Co., Sole Manufacturers and Licensees,
LONDON AND GLASGOW.

WORKS: BRITANNIA ENGINEERING WORKS, KILMARNOCK.

Catalogues, Prices, and full particulars on application to

JOHN FLEMING & CO., Agents.

We have ready, at present, for shipment from England at a few days notice, TWO SIDE TANK LOCOMOTIVES, with 7-inch outside Cylinders, 12-inch Stroke, Wheels 2 feet 3-inches diameter, to travel on 30-inch Gauge Light Lines. These Locomotives are of the very best material and workmanship.

TERMS ON APPLICATION.

DONALD, HENESEY & COUPER,
ENGINEERS & IRON FOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONTRACTORS' & BUILDERS' IRONWORK.
CASTINGS & FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MORTAR MILLS,
FIXED OR PORTABLE.
ROAD ROLLERS,
ALL SIZES,
GIRDERS,
TANKS,
&c.

BRIDGES,
FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS,
IRON ROOFS & FIRE-PROOF
FOR MARKETS, RAILWAY STATIONS, STORES, &c.

IMPORTERS OF
ENGINES AND BOILERS,
ROLLED BEAMS,
MACHINE TOOLS, &c.
Always in Stock,
ALLEN'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS,
Jowitt's Files and Steel of special quality.
PLATES, BARS, RODS, ANGLES, AND TEES.
Corrugated Plates of Guaranteed Quality.
WROUGHT & CAST IRON PIPES, & FITTINGS.

RIPON IRON-WORKS, BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN
KEYLESS WATCH
AT Rs. 25
is the most perfect time-keeper for rough & daily use ever manufactured.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. LORD REAY.
CALCUTTA. RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, (*Next door to National Bank*). SIMLA

ALBERT CHAINS.—GOLD AND SILVER.

Gold, Rs. 105.	No. 493.—Fetter and Trace.	Silver, Rs. 12.
Gold, Rs. 82.	No. 494.—Hamilton.	Silver, Rs. 13.
Gold, Rs. 115.	No. 495.—Brazilian.	Silver, Rs. 15.
Gold, Rs. 75.	No. 496.—Prince of Wales.	Silver, Rs. 12.
Gold, Rs. 135.	No. 497.—Corinthian.	Silver, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 100.	No. 498.—Knotted Fetter.	Silver, Rs. 11.
Gold, Rs. 120.	No. 499.—Ship's Cable.	Silver, Rs. 20.
Gold, Rs. 100	No. 500.—Double Fetter.	Silver, Rs. 12.

SILVER SPORTING CHAINS CURB PATTERN HUNTING WHIP BAR, WITH BIT, OR DOUBLE HORSE SHOE, BETWEEN LINKS.
Rs. 12 to 14 each.

A great variety of Gold Guards, Victoria and Neck Chains, in stock to select from.

LADY'S GOLD ALBERTS WITH TASSEL,
Rs. 53, 59, 60, 65, 86, and 113.

GOLD AND PLATINUM, DOUBLE ALBERT CHAINS, OF NEAT PATTERN SUITABLE FOR LADY OR GENTLEMAN.
Rs. 117 to 270.

14th August, 1885.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE,
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS,
AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Dr. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

Dr. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by DR. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found DR. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

Dr. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

Dr. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimenal properties, which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

GOLD MEDAL WHISKY
The Finest **WHISKY** Scotland Produces
THE FAMED
"C. I. G."
(Registered Trade Mark.)
SPECIAL BLEND — *extra old.*
Sole Proprietor: E. VAUGHAN-JONES, LONDON AND GLASGOW.
Of Wine Merchants in Punjaub, N.-W.P., and throughout India.
Also of the Great Eastern Hotel Co., Calcutta.
C. DAY & Co., Agents, London, also for Kinahan's "L.L."

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
Justus Liebig — TRADE MARK
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.
HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES.
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

ICE COMPANIES.
MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.
Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

H. J. WEST & CO.,
CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT.
Stamford Works, 116 & 118, Southwark Bridge Road, London.

NOTICES.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON — THE DOGS-HEAD BOTTLING.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND
(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

USE THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP
TABLET 6½ BOXES 5½

NOTICES.

CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS, ENAMELS AND DURESCOES.

THE SILICATE PAINT Co.
(Messrs. J. B. ORR & Co.)
OF CHARLTON, KENT.

BEG to draw the attention of the Public to the fact that they alone are the Makers and Registered Proprietors of the well known CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS, CHARLTON WHITE, CHARLTON ENAMEL, DURESCO, &c., and are alone entitled to the use of these names. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons dealing in Paints under any of the said Registered Titles, unless the said Paints are sold by the Silicate Paint Co.'s authority, and marked with their name and Trade Mark as below.

These high class Paints have received eulogistic mention in the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA (see Ninth Edition, Vol. XIX., page 86).

J. B. & Co. London — DURESCO

JOHN FLEMING & Co.,
BOMBAY,
Agents for the Silicate Paint Co.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week, acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. BOTANIC MEDICINE Co., Proprietors, 3, New Oxford-street, London, England. Sold by all Chemists.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Rue Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.